NCR-101 (Preliminary)

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(Not approved)

DEC 1 3 193

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION Washington, D. C.

The following tentative program has been developed in accordance with the provisions of Section 8, 15, and 16 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, but the payment of any benefits pursuant to the provisions of this announcement is contingent upon such appropriation; if any, as the Congress of the United States may hereafter make for such purpose, and the amounts of such payments will be finally determined by such appropriation and the extent of participation in the program. The rates of payment and allowance herein set out are computed upon the basis of an appropriation of \$500,000,000 and 85 percent participation. Assuming the foregoing appropriation to be made, the rates of payment and allowance may be increased or decreased not in excess of 10 percent, depending upon the extent of participation in any region.

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - NORTH CENTRAL REGION

#### Bulletin No. 101

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under Section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, payments will be made, in connection with the effectuation of the purposes of Section 7(a) of said act for 1937, in accordance with the following provisions of this North Central Region Bulletin No. 101.

#### PART I. DEFINITIONS

As used herein and in all forms and documents relating to the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the North Central Region, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

SECRETARY means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

NORTH CENTRAL REGION means the area included in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, South Dakota, and Nebraska.

NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION means the division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in charge of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the North Central Region.

AREA "A" means the area included in the following counties of the following States:

OHIO: Allen, Defiance, Fulton, Hancock, Henry, Lucas, Paulding, Putnam, Van Wert, Williams, Wood; Ashland, Crawford, Erie, Huron, Ottawa, Richland, Sandusky, Seneca, Wyandott; Auglaize, Champaign, Clark, Darke, Hardin, Logan, Mercer, Miami, Shelby; Delaware, Fairfield, Fayette, Franklin, Knox, Licking, Madison, Marion, Morrow, Pickaway, Ross, Union; Butler, Clinton, Greene, Montgomery, Preble, Warren; Highland, Pike, Scioto.

INDIANA: Benton, Jasper, Lake, La Porte, Newton, Porter, Pulaski, Starke, White; Carroll, Cass, Elkhart, Fulton, Kosciusko, Marshall, Miami, St. Joseph, Wabash; Adams, Allen, Dekalb, Huntington, Lagrange, Noble, Steuben, Wells, Whitley; Clay, Fountain, Montgomery, Owen, Parke, Putnam, Tipecanoe, Vermillion, Vigo, Warren; Bartholomew, Boone, Clinton, Decatur, Grant, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Howard, Johnson, Madison, Marion, Morgan, Rush, Shelby, Tipton; Blackford, Delaware, Fayette, Henry, Jay, Randolph, Union, Wayne; Daviess, Gibson, Greene, Knox, Pike, Posey, Sullivan, Vanderburgh, Warrick; Monroe; Franklin.

MICHIGAN: Branch, Hillsdale, Lenawee, Monroe.

WISCONSIN: Crawford, Grant, Iowa, Lafayette; Dane, Green, Rock; Kenosha, Racine, Walworth.

MINNESOTA: Cottonwood, Jackson, Lincoln, Lyon, Murray, Nobles, Pipestone, Redwood, Rock; Brown, Fairbault; Martin, Watonwan, Lac Qui Parle, Yellow Medicine, Swift, Chippewa, Kandiyohi, Renville, Meeker, McLeod, Sibley, Nicollet, Carver, Scott, LeSueur, Dakota, Rice, Waseca, Steele, Freeborn, Goodhue, Dodge, Mower, Wabasha, Olmsted, Fillmore, Winona, Houston.

IOWA: All counties.

MISSOURI: Andrew, Atchison, Buchanan, Caldwell, Clay, Clinton, Daviess, DeKalb, Gentry, Harrison, Holt, Nodaway, Platte, Ray, Worth; Adair, Carroll, Chariton, Grundy, Linn, Livingston, Macon, Mercer, Putnam, Randolph, Schuyler, Sullivan; Audrain, Clark, Knox, Lewis, Marion, Monroe, Pike, Ralls, Scotland, Shelby; Bates, Cass, Cedar, Henry, Jackson, Johnson, Lafayette, St. Clair; Vernon, Boone, Callaway, Cooper, Howard, Pettis, Saline; Lincoln, Montgomery, St. Charles, Warren.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Brookings, Lake, McCook, Minnehaha, Moody; Bon Homme, Clay, Hutchinson, Lincoln, Turner, Union, Yankton.

ILLINOIS: All counties.

NEBRASKA: Antelope, Boone, Burt, Cedar, Cuming, Dakota, Dixon, Knox, Madison, Pierce, Stanton, Thurston, Wayne; Greeley, Hall, Howard; Butler, Cass, Colfax, Dodge, Douglas, Hamilton, Lancaster, Merrick, Nance, Platte, Polk, Sarpy, Saunders, Seward, Washington, York; Clay, Fillmore, Gage, Jefferson, Johnson, Nemaha, Nuckolls, Otoe, Pawnee, Richardson, Saline, Thayer.

AREA "B" means the area included in the following counties of Missouri: Butler, Dunklin, Mississippi, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Ripley, Scott, and Stoddard.

AREA "C" means the area included in the following counties of Missouri: Howell, Oregon, Ozark, and Taney.

STATE COMMITTEE OR STATE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE means the group of persons designated for a State to assist in the administration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in such State.

COUNTY COMMITTEE OR COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE means the group of persons designated for a county to assist in the administration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in such county.

PERSON means an individual, partnership, association, or corporation. The term person shall also include, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State or any agency thereof, and any other governmental agencies that may be designated by the Secretary.

OWNER means a person who owns farm land which is not rented to another for cash or for a fixed commodity payment, or who rents farm land from another for cash or for a fixed commodity payment, or who is purchasing farm land on instalments for cash or for a fixed commodity payment.

OPERATOR means a person who as owner or share-tenant is operating a farming unit and is entitled to receive all or a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof.

SHARE-TENANT means a person other than an owner or share-cropper who is operating a farm and is entitled to receive a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof. If a share-tenant sublets a farm to another person and both such persons are entitled to share in the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof, both shall be deemed share-tenants.

SHARE-CROPPER means a person who works a farm in whole or in part under general supervision of the operator and is entitled to receive for his labor a proportionate share of a crop produced thereon or the proceeds thereof. FARMING UNIT means all land which is farmed by an operator in 1937 as a single unit, with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that of any other land.

FARM means all tracts of farm land in the same county under the same ownership, operated as all or part of a single farming unit by the same operator in 1937, excluding Resettlement Farms, Soil Conservation Farms, and farms operated in experimental counties.

GENERAL DIVERSION FARM means any farm which has a general soil depleting base of 20 acres or more.

GENERAL NON-DIVERSION FARM means any farm not a general diversion farm.

DRY LAND FARM means any farm, approved by the county committee, in designated counties in semi-arid areas upon which the old conserving acreage is no larger than the soil-conserving base and for which the operator states in writing to the county committee that there will be no new conserving acreage.

COTTON FARM means any share-rented farm or farm operated with the aid of share-croppers in Area B or in Area C which has a cotton base and on which cotton is grown in 1937.

SHARE-CROPPER FARM means any farm other than a cotton farm, operated with the aid of share-croppers in 1937.

CROPLAND means all farm land which is tillable, except land reverting to permanent pasture, and from which at least one crop other than wild hay was harvested between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1937, and all other farm land devoted on January 1, 1937, to orchards and vineyards other than those abondoned.

NON-CROP PLOWABLE PASTURE means any non-crop land, other than land owned or controlled by the United States Government or an agency thereof or which could be brought under cultivation without clearing, draining or irrigating.

SOIL-CONSERVING BASE means the number of acres obtained by subtracting the total soil-depleting base for the farm from the total number of acres of cropland in such farm.

1937 GENERAL ACREAGE means the total acreage, except any 1937 acreage of cotton and tobacco, classified as soil-depleting on the farm in 1937.

NEW CONSERVING ACREAGE means the acreage of cropland on the farm upon which there is a good stand of a soil-conserving crop as of the time of checking performance with the provisions of the 1937

Agricultural Conservation Program, which was seeded between November 1, 1936, and October 31, 1937, inclusive, and on which land no soildepleting crop was planted for harvest as grain or hay in 1937, and the nurse crop, if any, was seeded at a rate not in excess of one-half the rate of seeding alone for grain and not harvested for grain or hay.

OLD CONSERVING ACREAGE means the acreage of cropland on the farm, which was seeded prior to November 1, 1936, and upon which there was a good stand of a soil-conserving crop on or after July 1, 1937, and on which land no soil-depleting crop was planted for harvest as grain or hay in 1937.

TOTAL CONSERVING ACREAGE means the sum or the new conserving acreage and the old conserving acreage.

ANIMAL UNIT means the unit of measurement of the number of livestock or the forage producing capacity of range land in terms of one cow, one horse, five sheep, or the equivalent thereof, for a period of twelve months.

DIVERSION PAYMENT means a payment for the diversion of acreage from any soil-depleting base.

GENERAL CONSERVING PAYMENT means a payment for the increase or maintenance of soil-conserving acreage.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE means the largest amount for any farm which may be earned as a practice payment on such farm.

SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT means a payment made for the carrying out of such practices as are listed in Section 8 or Part IV.

#### PART II. ESTABLISHMENT OF LIMITS AND BASES

Section 1. County Limits: The following county limits will be established:

(a) County Total Limit: There shall be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for each county a total acreage of all soil-depleting crops which shall be known as the county limit. The sum of the individual total soil-depleting bases for farms in a county shall not exceed the county limit for such county. Such county limits shall be based upon land measurements obtained under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, the United States Census, the county limits established under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, and such other information as is available.

- (b) County Corn Limit: There shall be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for each county in Area "D" a total acreage of corn which shall be known as the county corn limit. The sum of the individual corn acreage limits for farms in a county shall not exceed the county corn limit for such county.
- (c) County Cotton Limit: There shall be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for each county in which cotton soil-depleting bases will be established, a total acreage of cotton which shall be known as the county cotton limit. The sum of the individual cotton soil-depleting bases shall not exceed the county cotton limit for such county.
- (d) County Tobacco Limit: There shall be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for each county in which soil-depleting bases for any type of tobacco will be established, a total acreage of such type of tobacco which shall be known as the county limit for such type of tobacco. The sum of the individual soil-depleting bases for each type of tobacco shall not exceed the county limit for each such type of tobacco.
- (e) County Non-Crop Plowable Pasture Limit: There shall be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for each county a total number of mature cattle or their equivalent which the non-crop plowable pasture land in such county will carry during the normal pasture season without supplemental feed, which shall be known as the County Non-Crop Plowable Pasture Limit. Such county limit shall be based on the sum of the acreages of non-crop pasture land reported in such county under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, and the normal number of mature cattle or their equivalent that such pasture will carry.

Section 2. Total Soil-Depleting Bases: There shall be established for each farm a total soil-depleting base. The sum of such total soil-depleting bases shall not exceed the county limit for such bases. The total soil-depleting base for a farm shall be the total soil-depleting base which was or could have been established for such farm under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program with such revisions and adjustments as are necessary to establish equity as between farms. When such revisions are necessary, the county committee shall establish the average relationship between soil-depleting crops and cropland for the community and shall consider such average relationship and the type of soil, topography, and productivity on such farm in establishing such total soil-depleting base.

Section 3. Soil-Depleting Bases for Cotton and Tobacco:
There may be established, as part of the total soil-depleting base, a cotton soil-depleting base, and a separate soil-depleting base for Burley, dark air-cured and cigar leaf tobaccos, respectively. The sum of the cotton soil-depleting bases established in a county shall not exceed the county cotton limit. The sum of the soil-depleting bases for each type of tobacco shall not exceed the county limit for such type of tobacco. Any cotton and tobacco soil-depleting bases shall be established in accordance with the instructions relating to the establishment of such bases.

Section 4. General Soil-Depleting Base: The general soil-depleting base for any farm shall be the difference between the total soil-depleting base for such farm and the sum of any cotton and tobacco soil-depleting bases for such farm.

Section 5. Soil-Conserving Base: The soil-conserving base for any farm shall be the difference between the total cropland on the farm and the total soil-depleting base for such farm.

Section 6. Corn Acreage Limit: There shall be established for each farn in Area "D" a corn acreage limit. The sum of the individual corn acreage limits shall not exceed the county corn limit. The corn acreage limit for any farm in Area "D" shall represent for the farm the highest acreage which may be planted to corn without deduction from any payments that would otherwise be made. In assigning corn acreage limits, the county committee should establish the average relationship between land which has been planted to corn and cropland for the community and take it into account as well as the productivity, topography, and type of soil on each farm in the county.

Section 7. Appeals: Any person who has reason to believe that any soil-depleting base, corn acreage limit, or grazing capacity established for such person's farm is not equitable, may request the county committee to reconsider its recommendations. If no agreement is reached between such person and such committee, an appeal may be taken in accordance with the instructions relating to such appeals.

## PART III. CLASSIFICATION OF FARM LAND.

The use of farm land in 1937 shall be classified as either soil-depleting, soil-conserving, or neutral, as set forth in this Part III. If any acreage on the farm is used for the production of interplanted crops, the actual acreage of each interplanted crop shall be classified as set forth in this Part III.

Section 1. <u>Soil-Depleting</u>: Farm land devoted to the crops and uses specified in this Section 1 shall be classified as soil-depleting:

- (a) Land planted in 1937 to the following crops:
  - 1. Corn (field, sweet, and popcorn).
  - 2. Grain sorghums and sweet sorghums.
  - 3. Cotton.
  - 4. Tobacco.
  - 5. Sugar beets.
  - 6. Rice.
  - 7. Field beans.
  - 8. Canning peas.
  - 9. Hemp.
  - 10. Cultivated sunflowers.
  - 11. Truck and vegetable crops.
  - 12. Melons and strawberries.
  - 13. Bulbs and flowers.
  - 14. Wheat, including wheat planted in 1936 for harvest in 1937, but excluding wheat planted in 1937 for harvest in 1938.
  - 15. Broomcorn.
  - 16. Flax.
- (b) Land used in 1937 for the production of the following crops:
  - 1. Small grains (oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, emmer, speltz, and grain mixtures) for grain.
  - 2. Millet or sudan grass for seed.
  - 3. Soybeans for grain or seed except in Area "B".
  - 4. Soybeans for crushing.
  - 5. Cowpeas for grain or seed except in Area "B".
  - 6. Field peas for grain or seed.
  - 7. Rape.
  - 8. Melons and strawberries.
  - 9. Bulbs and flowers.
- (c) The acreage by which the total of (1) the acreage planted to any of the following crops and used as specified herein and (2) the acreage of idle cropland exceeds the acreage obtained by subtracting the old conserving acreage from the soil-conserving base:
  - 1. Small grains (oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, emmer, speltz, and grain mixtures) not harvested for grain.

- 2. Soybeans and cowpeas not harvested as grain or seed except in Area "B".
- 3. Field peas not harvested as grain or seed.
- 4. Rape not harvested.

Section 2. <u>Soil-Conserving</u>: Cropland in 1937 not used as set forth in Section 1 of this Part III and devoted to the crops and uses specified in this Section 2 shall be classified as soil-conserving.

- (a) Cropland upon which there is a good stand which would normally survive the winter of 1937-38, of any of the following crops seeded between November 1, 1936 and October 31, 1937, inclusive, as of the time of checking performance with the provisions of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, provided, the nurse crop, if any, was seeded at a rate not in excess of one-half the rate of seeding alone for grain and not harvested for grain or hay, and cropland upon which there was a good stand on or after July 1, 1937 of any of the following crops seeded before November 1, 1936:
  - 1. Perennial legumes: alfalfa, kudzu, sericea, and white clover.
  - 2. Perennial grasses: bluegrass, Dallis, timothy, redtop, orchard grass, Bermuda grass, carpet grass, bromegrass, crested wheat grass, slender wheat grass, western wheat grass, grama grasses, buffalo grass, bluestem grasses, Koeleria, perennial ryegrass, meadow fescue.
  - 3. Biennial legumes: sweet, red, alsike, and mammoth clovers.
  - 4. Crotalaria, annual sweet clover, lespedeza.
  - 5. Mixtures of legumes listed under items 1, 3, and 4 of this subsection (a), or mixtures of such legumes and the grasses listed under item 2 of this subsection (a).
  - 6. Soybeans and cowpeas in Area "B", except soybeans for crushing.
  - 7. Trees, other than fruit trees, planted since January 1, 1934.

### (b) Cropland used as follows:

1. Incorporation into the soil as green manure by plowing or discing of a good vegetative growth of soybeans and followed by a winter cover crop where the land is subject to erosion.

Section 3. Neutral: Farm land devoted to the crops and uses specified in this Section 3 shall be classified as neutral:

(a) Farm land used in 1937 for the following purposes:

1. Summer fallow, if first cultivated before June 1, 1937, and properly cultivated thereafter in such manner as to prevent wind and water erosion and weed growth.

2. Vineyards, orchards, production of fruits, nuts,

and nursery stock.

- 3. Seeded in 1937 to a crop specified in subsection (a) of Section 2 of this Part III, in accordance with good farming practices, upon which, due to uncontrollable natural causes, there is not a good stand which will normally survive the winter of 1937-38, provided, the nurse crop, if any, was seeded at one-half the rate of seeding alone for grain and not harvested for grain or hay.
- 4. Waste land, roads, lanes, lots, yards, land reverting to permanent pasture, and noncrop

woodland.

- (b) The acreage of the total of (1) the acreage planted to any of the following crops and used as specified herein and (2) the acreage of idle cropland not in excess of the acreage obtained by subtracting the old conserving acreage from the soil-conserving base:
  - 1. Small grains (oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, emmer, speltz, and grain mixtures) not harvested for grain.

2. Soybeans and cowpeas not harvested as grain or

seed except in Area "B".

3. Field peas not harvested as grain or seed.

4. Rape not harvested.

# PART IV. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF PAYMENT

In connection with the utilization in 1937 of the land on any farm in the North Central Region, payments will be made in the amounts and subject to the conditions hereinafter set forth:

Section 1. General Diversion Payment: For any General Diversion Farm, payment will be made for each acre not in excess of 15 percent of the general soil-depleting base, by which the 1937 general acreage is less than the general soil-depleting base. The rate per acre for general diversion payments is an average of \$6.00 per acre for the United States varying among States, counties, and individual farms as the productivity of cropland on all such farms varies. On farms in Area "A" the rate thus determined shall be increased 5 percent.

Section 2. Cotton Diversion Fayment: For any farm which has a cotton soil-depleting base, payment will be made for each acre, not in excess of 35 percent of the cotton soil-depleting base, diverted from the cotton soil-depleting base to the production of soil-conserving crops. The rate per acre for diversion from the cotton soil-depleting base to the production of soil-conserving crops shall be the result obtained by multiplying the number of pounds representing the normal yield per acre of cotton for the farm by five cents.

Section 3. Tobacco Diversion Payment: For any farm which has a tobacco soil-depleting base, payments will be made for each acre, not in excess of 25 percent of the soil-depleting base established for Burley or cigar-leaf tobacco, and not in excess of 30 percent of the dark air-cured tobacco soil-depleting base, diverted from the soil-depleting base for a specified type of tobacco to the production of soil-conserving crops. The rate per acre for diversion from any tobacco soil-depleting base to the production of soil-conserving crops shall be the result obtained by multiplying the number of pounds representing the normal yield per acre of the specified type of tobacco for the farm, in the case of Burley tobacco by 5 cents; in the case of dark air-cured tobacco by 3 1/2 cents; and in the case of cigar leaf tobacco by 3 cents.

Section 4. Sugar Beet Payment: Payment will be made with respect to any farm on which sugar beets are grown in 1937 in an amount per acre equal to 12 1/2 cents for each 100 pounds, raw value, of sugar commercially recoverable from the normal yield per acre of sugar beets for the farm. Such payment shall be made, not in excess of the acreage allotment of sugar beets for the farm, on the number of acres of sugar beets grown on the farm in 1937 in accordance with good farming practices specified by the Secretary.

The acreage allotment for any farm with respect to which the sugar beet payment will be made will be the acreage of sugar beets on such farm, unless the estimated total acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in 1937 exceeds the acreage determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to be required with normal yields to produce 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar. In the event that the estimated total acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in 1937 exceeds the acreage so determined to be required to produce 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar, the acreage allotment for the farm shall be that percentage of the acreage of sugar beets on such farm which is computed by dividing the acreage so determined to be required to produce 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar by the estimated total of the acreage of sugar veets planted for harvest in 1937. Such percentage of the acreage of sugar beets on the farm shall become the acreage allotment for sugar beets for such farm.

Section 5. Rice Payment: Payment will be made with respect to any farm on which rice is grown in 1937 in an amount determined

in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the bulletins heretofore or which may hereafter be issued relating to the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the North Central Region, and the provisions concerning rice contained in bulletins heretofore or which may hereafter be issued relating to the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the Southern Region.

Section 6. General Conserving Payment: For any General Diversion Farm, payment will be made, not in excess of the number of acres for which payment is made under Section 1 of this Part IV, for each acre of the acreage computed as follows:

- (a) Add to the new soil-conserving acreage the old conserving acreage in excess of the soil-conserving base, and
- (b) Subtract from the sum obtained under (a) the sum of the diverted cotton and tobacco acreage for which payment is made.

The rate per acre of General Soil-Conserving Payments is an average of \$3.00 per acre for the United States varying among States, counties, and individual farms as the productivity of cropland on all such farms varies. On farms in Area "D" the rate thus determined shall be increased 5 percent.

# Section 7. Soil-Building Allowances.

- (a) The soil-building allowance for all General Diversion Farms and for all other farms for which a cotton or tobacco soil-depleting base is established shall be computed as follows:
  - (1) \$1.00 for each acre in the soil-conserving base.
  - (2) \$1.00 for each acre for which diversion payments are made.
  - (3) \$1.00 for each acre of commercial orchards, vineyards, and bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1937.
  - (4) \$1.00 for each acre of cropland on which only one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.
  - (5) \$2.00 for each acre of cropland on which more than one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.
  - (6) Fifty cents for each animal unit in excess of five which the noncrop plowable pasture on the farm will carry during the normal pasture season.
  - (7) The sum of (1) to (6), inclusive, less \$1.00 for each

acre of idle cropland classified as neutral on the farm in 1937, shall be the practice allowance for such farm unless such result is less than \$10.00, in which event \$10.00 will be the practice allowance for such farm. The number of acres of idle cropland classified as neutral shall be determined as follows:

- (a-1) Subtract the old soil conserving acreage from the soil conserving base.
- (a-2) Subtract the new soil conserving acreage in excess of an acreage equal to the diversion for which payment is made, from the result obtained under item (a-1).
- (a-3) Subtract the acreage other than idle cropland classified as neutral under Item (b) of Section 3 of Part III from the result obtained under item (a-2).
- (b) The soil-building allowance for all General Non Diversion Farms for which no cotton or tobacco soil-depleting base is established shall be computed by multiplying the total acreage of cropland on the farm by eighty cents. This rate is an average for the United States and will vary for the North Central Region as the productivity of all the cropland in such Region varies from the productivity of all the cropland in the United States. If the result of multiplying the total acreage of cropland on the farm by the rate is less than \$20.00, the practice allowance for such farm shall be \$20.00.
- (c) The soil-building allowance for all Dryland Farms shall be computed as follows:
  - (1) \$1.00 for each acre in the soil-conserving base.
  - (2) \$1.00 for each acre for which diversion payments are made.
  - (3) \$3.00 for each acre for which general diversion payments are made. This rate is an average for the United States and will vary among States, counties, and individual farms as the productivity of all such farms varies.
  - (4) \$1.00 for each acre of commercial orchards, vineyards, and bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1937.

- (5) \$1.00 for each acre of cropland on which only one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.
- (6) \$2.00 for each acre of cropland on which more than one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.
- (7) Fifty cents for each animal unit in excess of five which the noncrop plowable pasture on the farm will carry during the normal pasture season.
- (8) The sum of (1) to (6), inclusive, less \$1.00 for each acre of idle cropland classified as neutral on the farm in 1937, shall be the practice allowance for such farm unless such result is less than \$10.00, in which event \$10.00 will be the practice allowance for such farm.

Section 8. Soil-Building Payments: Payments will be made, not in excess of the soil-building allowance, for the carrying out of the practices listed herein. To be eligible for soil-building payments, the practices listed herein must be carried out by such methods and with such kinds and quantities of adapted seeds, trees, and other materials as conform to good farming practice. All practices for which payment is to be made must have been completed between November 1, 1936, and October 31, 1937, inclusive. Proof of performance of any practice shall consist of satisfactory evidence that the practice was completed in accordance with the conditions specified.

### (a) Practices Applicable to All Farms:

- (1) New seedings of perennial legumes (alfalfa, kudzu, sericea, and white clover) on cropland -- \$2.00 per acre.
- (2) New seedings of perennial grasses (Dallis, lespedeza, orchard grass, Bermuda grass, carpet grass, bromegrass, crested wheat grass, slender wheat grass, western wheat grass, bluestem grasses, Koeleria, perennial rye-grass, and meadow fescue) on cropland or noncrop pasture land -- \$1.50 per acre.
- (3) New seedings of biennial legumes (red, alsike, and mammoth clovers) -- \$1.50 per acre.
- (4) New seedings of crotolaria, biennial sweet clover, annual sweet clover \$1.00 per acre.
- (5) Mixture of legumes listed under items (1), (3), and (4) of this subsection (a) or mixtures of such legumes and the grasses listed under item

- (2) of this subsection (a) 4-\$1.25 per acre; provided, not less than 50 percent of any such mixture is legume seed.
- (6) New seedings of redtop, reed, canary grass, timothy on cropland or noncrop pasture land -- \$0.75 per acre.
- (7) Application of ground limestone or its equivalent on cropland or on noncrop pasture land -- \$1.25 per ton.

(The ground limestone should not be coarser than that obtained by grinding calcareous or dolomitic limestone so that not less than 90 percent with all finer particles obtained in the grinding process included will pass through a 10-mesh sieve. It must contain calcium and magnesium carbonates equivalent to not less than 80 percent of calcium carbonate. Equivalents of a ton of ground limestone are: 1400 pounds of hydrated lime; 2 cubic yards of marl; 1 1/2 cubic yards of sugar beet refuse lime; 1 1/2 cubic yards of calcium carbide refuse lime; 1 1/2 cubic yards of paper will refuse lime; 2 cubic yards of commercial wood ashes; 1000 pounds of commercial burnt lime; 4 cubic yards of calcarecus clay; 1 1/2 cubic yards of water softening process refuse lime; I ton of agricultural limestone meal; 1500 pounds of agricultural ground limestone; 1400 pounds of pulverized limestone; 2750 pounds of limestone screenings; 1000 pounds of finely ground limestone.)

- (8) Application of rock phosphate or basic slag on cropland or noncrop pasture land -- \$2.25 per 500 lbs.
- (9) Planting and protection of forest trees on cropland or noncrop pasture land in accordance with good tree culture practice -- \$7.50 per acre.
- (10) Planting and protection of trees for windbreak or shelterbelt purposes in accordance with good tree culture practice -- \$7.50 per acre.
- (11) Terracing in 1937 in accordance with good terracing practices \$.40 per hundred feet, not in excess of \$2.00 per acre. Provided (1) the county committee after inspection has determined the acreage on the

farm upon which terracing was practicable,
(2) the county committee has approved in
writing the terracing of such acreage. The
area protected by terracing shall be all the
land lying between the terraces plus (1)
the area of a strip of land lying above the
uphill terrace equal in length to such terrace
and equal in width to the average terrace
interval plus (2) the area of a strip of land
lying below the downhill terrace equal in
length to such terrace and equal in width to
the average terrace interval.

(12) Nongrazing of noncrop plowable pasture for entire season in areas designated and subject to the approval of the county committee -- \$0.40 per acre. Such pastures must be fenced and such fence must be maintained to prevent entry of livestock.

### (b) Practices applicable only to dryland farms:

- (1)Summer Fallow -- \$2.00 per acre. Provided, (1) The first tillage operation is completed before June 1, 1937; (2) sufficient tillage operations are made to prevent weed growth and conserve moisture; (3) the slope on the land to be fallowed is not in excess of 8 percent; (4) the land on slope from 3 to 8 percent is listed on the contour; (5) the land is seeded in the fall to a cover crop. or lister ridges are left over the winter to prevent wind erosion; (6) on light sandy land the fallow is in alternate strips with crops of approximately the same width not less than 3 rods or more than 20 rods in width, running at right-angles to prevailing winds.
- (2) Growing in 1937 of small grain and row crops in alternate strips, or cultivation of fallow and growing of crops in alternate strips; such strips to be approximately the same width, not less than 3 rods and not more than 20 rods in width running at right angles to the prevailing winds, provided, the stubble, or the normal growth of stalks are left on the strips devoted to crops in such a manner as to check wind erosion. Payment for the area stripped -- \$0.50 per acre.
- (3) Planting and protection of trees for windbreak or shelterbelt purposes in accordance

with good tree culture practice -- \$10.00 per acre.

- (4) Cultivating and maintaining by replanting if necessary a full stand of trees planted on cropland or noncropland between January 1, 1934, and November 1, 1936 \$4.00 per acre.
- (5) Construction of contour furrows on permanent farm pasture land, except permanent farm pasture land that is sandy and porous enough to absorb normal precipitation; provided, the contour furrows are constructed on the contour level, not less than 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth, dammed at intervals of not more than 100 feet, and intervals between the furrows are not more than 25 feet, payment for the area contoured \$0.50 per acre.
- (6) Restoring to native grass noncropland which has been plowed at least once during the past 10 years, which in accordance with good farming practices should be permanently devoted to grass -- \$0.20 per acre. Provided:

  (1) the operator and owner has designated the acreage and has stated in writing his or their intention to let such acreage go back to grass; (2) written approval has been obtained from the county committee; and (3) such land is not pastured or tilled in 1937.
- (c) Practices applicable only to land in commercial orchards and vineyards and land used for the production of nuts and bush fruits:
  - (1) Incorporation into the soil by plowing or discing between March 1, 1937, and July 1, 1937, inclusive, of a good vegetative growth of any of the following winter cover crops, provided such crop has attained at least sixty days' growth and is not pastured or harvested for grain or hay: Rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, annual grasses, mixtures of these or mixtures of any of these with legumes or grasses -- \$1.00 per acre.
  - (2) New seeding of any of the crops listed under item (1) of this subsection (c) -- \$0.50 per acre. Provided; (1) There is a good vegetative growth of such crops on the land as of the date as of which performance is checked, and (2) Such crops are not pastured or harvested for grain or hay.

- (3) Application for air dryweight mulching material -- \$0.75 per ton. Provided, (1) not less than three and not more than five tons are applied, and (2) all materials produced on such land from interplanted crops are left thereon.
- (d) Practices applicable only to cropland used for the growing of commercial vegetable crops:
  - (1) Incorporation into the soil as green manure by plowing or discing of a good and the entire vegetative growth of any of the following crops grown on cropland, provided such crop has attained at least sixty days' growth: Rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, annual grasses, or legumes, mixtures of these, or corn sown broadcast, seeded following the harvesting of any commercial truck crop -- \$1.00 per acre.
  - (2) New seeding of any of the crops listed under item (1) of this subsection (d) except corm sown broadcast and rye following the harvesting of any commercial truck crop -- \$0.50 per acre. Provided; (1) such crop has attained a good vegetative growth as of the date on which performance is checked, and (2) such crop is not pastured or harvested for grain or hay.
- Section 9. Division of Payments: Any share of payments shall be computed without regard to questions of title under State law, without deductions of claims for advances, and without regard to any claim or lien against the crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor. If the Secretary, upon the basis of an investigation by the State committee, finds that any person has for 1937 made any change from the 1936 leasing or cropping arrangement for the farm, for the purpose of, or which would have the effect of, diverting to such person any payment to which tenants or sharecroppers would be entitled if the 1936 leasing or cropping arrangement were in effect for 1937, the amount of any payment which would otherwise be made to such person may be withheld in whole or in part. All payments shall be divided as follows:
  - (a) All diversion, general conserving, and soil-building payments made with respect to a farm not a share-cropper farm or a cotton farm shall be divided among owners and share-tenants in the same proportion as the principal soil-depleting crop, or the proceeds thereof, is divided under their lease or operating agreement. The term, "principal soil-depleting crop", as used herein, means the soil-depleting crop to which the greatest number of acres on the farm is devoted.

For the purpose of this Section 9, all small grains shall be considered as one crop. If there is no soil-depleting crop which has a larger acreage than any other soil-depleting crop on the farm, the principal soil-depleting crop shall be the soil-depleting crop on the farm which is of major importance in terms of acreage in the county in which such farm is located. If no soil-depleting crop is planted on the farm in 1937, all payments shall be divided equally between the share-tenant and owner of such farm.

- (b) All sugar beet payments made with respect to a farm not a share-cropper farm or a cotton farm shall be divided among the owners and share-tenants in the same proportion as the sugar beets, or the proceeds thereof, are divided under their lease or operating agreement.
- (c) On cotton farms the division of all payments, except practice payments, shall be divided as such payments are divided in the Southern Region.
- (d) On sharecropper farms the division of all payments, except soil-building payments, shall be divided among the persons who are parties to the lease or operating agreement in the proportion that such persons are entitled to share in 1937 in these soil-depleting crops, or the proceeds thereof, with respect to which such payments are made.
- (e) On cotton farms and on sharecropper farms soil-building payments shall be made to the eligible owner, share-tenant, or share-cropper whom the county committee determines, under instructions issued by the Secretary, has incurred the expense in 1937 with respect to practices for which the soil-building payment is to be made; where two or more persons are thus determined by the county committee to have incurred the expense in 1937 with respect to such practices, the soil-building payments shall be divided equally between such persons.
- Section 10. Deduction Where Sum of Old Conserving Acreage In Excess of the Soil-Conserving Base and New Conserving Acreage is Less Than Acreage for Which Cotten and Tobacco Diversion Payments are Made: If a person owns, operates, or is a share-cropper on any farm which has a cotton or tobacco soil-depleting base, and if the sum of (1) the old conserving acreage in excess of the soil-conserving base and (2) the new conserving acreage, is less than the acreage for which cotton and tobacco diversion payments are made, a deduction will be made from any other payments which would otherwise be made to such person with respect to such farm at the rate of \$3.00 per acre for each acre by which the sum of (1) the old conserving acreage in excess of the soil-conserving base and (2) the new conserving acreage, is less than the acreage for which cotton and tobacco diversion payments are made. Such deduction shall be computed as follows:
  - (a) If the farm is not a sharecropper farm or a cotton farm, multiply the difference between the sum of (1) the acre-

age of old conserving acreage in excess of the soilconserving base and (2) the new conserving acreage and the sum of the cotton and tobacco acreage for which payment is made by \$3.00, and multiply the result so obtained by the percentage determined for such person under Section 9(a) of this Part IV.

(b) If the farm is a cotton farm or a sharecropper farm, multiply the difference between the sum of (1) the acreage of old conserving acreage in excess of the soil conserving base and (2) the new conserving acreage and the sum of the cotton and tobacco acreage for which payment is made by \$3.00 and multiply the result so obtained by the percentage that the sum of all payments computed for such person with respect to such farm is of the sum of all payments computed for such farm.

Section 11. <u>Deduction for Increase of 1937 Corn Acreage over Corn Acreage Limit:</u> If a person owns, operates, or is a sharecropper on a farm for which a corn acreage limit is established and if the 1937 acreage of corn on such farm is in excess of the corn acreage limit for such farm, a deduction will be made for any payments which would otherwise be made to such person with respect to such farm in an amount computed as follows:

- (a) If the farm is not a sharecropper farm or a cotton farm, multiply the difference between the 1937 corn acreage and the corn acreage limit for such farm by the rate determined for such farm under Section 1 of this Part IV and multiply the result so obtained by the percentage determined for such person under Section 9(a) of this Part IV.
- (b) If a farm is a cotton farm or a sharecropper farm, multiply the difference between the 1937 corn acreage and the corn acreage limit for such farm by the rate determined for such farm under Section 1 of Part IV and multiply the result so obtained by the percentage that the sum of all payments computed for such person with respect to such farm is of the sum of all payments computed for such farm.

Section 12. <u>Deduction for Increase of 1937 General Acreage over General Soil-Depleting Base on General Diversion Farms</u>: If a person owns, operates, or is a sharecropper on a general diversion farm, and if the 1937 general acreage is in excess of the general soil-depleting base, a deduction will be made from any payments which would otherwise be made to such person with respect to such farm in an amount computed as follows:

(a) If the farm is not a sharecropper farm or a cotton farm, multiply the difference between the 1937 general acreage and the general soil-depleting base for such farm by the rate determined for such farm under Section 1 of this Part IV and multiply the result so obtained by the percentage determined for such person under Section 9(a) of this Part IV.

(b) If the farm is a cotton farm or a sharecropper farm, multiply the difference between the 1937 general acreage and the general soil-depleting base for such farm by the rate determined for such farm under Section 1 of this Part IV and multiply the result so obtained by the percentage that the sum of all payments computed for such person with respect to such farm is of the sum of all payments computed for such farm.

Section 13. Deduction for Increase of 1937 General Acreage over Twenty Acres on General Non Diversion Farms: If a person owns, operates, or is a sharecropper on a general non diversion farm, and if the 1937 general acreage is in excess of twnety acres, a deduction will be made from any payments which would otherwise be made to such person with respect to such farm in an amount computed as follows:

- (a) If the farm is not a sharecropper farm or a cotton farm, multiply the difference between the 1937 general acreage and twenty acres by the rate which could be determined for such farm under Section 1 of this Part IV if such farm were a general diversion farm and multiply the result so obtained by the percentage determined for such person under Section 9 (a) of this Part IV.
- (b) If the farm is a cotton farm or a sharecropper farm, multiply the difference between the 1937 general acreage and twenty acres by the rate which could be determined for such farm under Section 1 of this Part IV if such farm were a general diversion farm and multiply the result so obtained by the percentage that the sum of all payments computed for such person with respect to such farm is of the sum of all payments computed for such farm.

Section 14. <u>Deduction for Increase of 1937 Cotton Acreage over Cotton Soil-Depleting Base</u>: If a person owns, operates, or is a share-cropper on a farm, and if the 1937 Cotton Acreage is in excess of the cotton soil-depleting base, a deduction will be made from any payments which would otherwise be made to such person with respect to such farm in an amount computed as follows:

- (a) If the farm is not a sharecropper farm or a cotton farm multiply the difference between the 1937 cotton acreage and the cotton soil depleting base by the rate determined for such farm under Section 2 of this Part IV and multiply the result so obtained by the percentage determined for such person under Section 9(a) of this Part IV. If no rate has been determined for the farm under Section 2 of this Part IV, the rate to be applied will be computed by multiplying the number of pounds representing the average county yield of cotton per acre by the farm's productivity index of crops in the general soil-depleting base, and multiplying this result by 5 cents.
- (b) If the farm is a cotton farm or a share cropper farm mul-

tiply the difference between the 1937 cotton acreage and the cotton soil-depleting base by the rate determined for such farm under Section 2 of this Part IV and multiply the result so obtained by the percentage that the sum of all payments computed for such person with respect to such farm is of the sum of all payments computed for such farm. If no rate has been determined for the farm under Section 2 of this Part IV the rate to be applied will be computed by multiplying the number of pounds representing the average county yield of cotton per acre by the farm's productivity index of crops in the general soil-depleting base, and multiplying this result by 5 cents.

Section 15. Deduction for Increase of 1937 Tobacco Acreage over the Tobacco Soil-Depleting Base: If a person owns, operates, or is a sharecropper on a farm and if the 1937 acreage of a specified type of tobacco is in excess of the soil-depleting base for such type of tobacco, a deduction will be made from any payments which would otherwise be made to such person with respect to such farm in an amount computed as follows:

- (a) If the farm is not a sharecropper farm or a cotton farm, multiply the difference between the 1937 acreage of the specified type of tobacco and the soil-depleting base for such type of tobacco by the rate determined for such farm for such type of tobacco under Section 3 of this Part IV and multiply the result so obtained by the percentage determined for such person under section 9(a) of this Part IV. If no rate has been determined for the farm under Section 3 of this Part IV, for the type of tobacco of which there is an excess, the rate to be applied for such type of tobacco will be computed by multiplying the number of pounds representing the average county yield per acre of such kind of tobacco by the farm's productivity index of crops in the general soildepleting base, and multiplying this result in the case of Burley tobacco by 5 cents; in the case of dark air-cured tobacco by 3 1/2 cents; and in the case of cigar leaf tobacco by 3 cents.
- (b) If the farm is a cotton farm operated with sharecroppers or a sharecropper farm, multiply the difference between the 1937 acreage of the specified type of tobacco and the soildepleting base for such type of tobacco by the rate determined for such farm for such type of tobacco under Section 3 of this Part IV and multiply the result so obtained by the percentage that the sum of all payments computed for such person with respect to such farm is of the sum of all payments computed for such farm. If no rate has been determined for the farm under Section 3 of this Part IV for the type of tobacco of which there is an excess, the rate to be applied for such type of topacco will be computed by multiplying the number of pounds representing the average county yield per acre of such type of tobacco by the farm's productivity index of crops in the general soil-depleting base, and multiplying this result in the case of Burley

tobacco by 5 cents; in the case of dark air-cured tobacco by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents; and in the case of cigar leaf tobacco by 3 cents.

Section 16. Adjustment in Rates: The rates specified in this Part IV are based upon an estimate of available funds and an estimate of approximately 85 percent participation by farmers. If participation in the North Central Region exceeds that estimated for such region, all the rates specified in this Part IV for such region may be reduced pro rata. If participation in the North Central Region is less than the estimate for such region, the rates may be increased pro rata. In no case will the rates be increased or decreased by more than 10 percent.

Section 17. Payments Rostricted to Effectuation of Purposes:
All or any part of any payment which otherwise would be made with
respect to any farm may be withheld if any rotation, cropping, or
other practices are adopted on the farm, which practices the Secretary
determines tend to defeat the purposes of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Section 18. Association Expenses: In computing payments hereunder there shall be deducted from any payment to any person with respect
to a farm or farms in a county all or such part as shall, under rules
prescribed by the Secretary, be determined to be such person's pro-rata
share of the estimated administrative expenses incurred and to be incurred by the County Agricultural Conservation Association of the county
in which such farm or farms are located, in cooperating in carrying out
in such county the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program. As provided
in the Articles of Association, as amended, any person who previously has
not become a member of the County Agricultural Conservation Association
of the county in which his farm or farms are located shall become a member thereof by virtue of his signing an application for payment with
respect to such farm or farms.

### PART V - Range Lands.

Section 1.— <u>Definitions</u>. As used herein and in all forms and documents relating to the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in its application to range lands in the North Central Region, the following terms shall have the meanings ascribed:

RANGE LAND means any land other than that owned or controlled by the United States Government or any agency thereof, which produces forage without cultivation or general irrigation, ten acres or more of which are required to sustain one animal unit for a period of twelve months.

RANCHING UNIT means all land used by an operator in 1937 as a single unit for the production of livestock primarily by grazing such livestock on range land, with buildings, corrals, workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other ranching unit.

RANCH OPERATOR means a person who as owner, or lessee (either cash or share), operates a ranching unit for the duration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program. Any ranch operator is eligible to make an application

for the establishment of grazing capacity. Where there is more than one ranch operator of a ranching unit all such ranch operators shall make application for the establishment of such grazing capacity.

ANIMAL UNIT means the unit of measurement of the number of livestock or of the forage-producing capacity of range land in terms of one cow, one horse, five sheep, or the equivalent thereof, for a period of twelve months.

RANGE ALLOWANCE means the largest amount on any ranching unit that may be obtained for range conservation practices.

GRAZING CAPACITY means the number of animal units established for . the range land on a ranching unit as the number of animal units which such range land will sustain for a period of years without decreasing the stand of grass or other grazing vegetation and without injury to the forage and tree growth on such range land.

DEFERRED GRAZING means withholding from grazing a portion of the range land in a ranching unit during a period from the time growth starts in the spring until seed has matured in the fall, for the purpose of permitting natural reseeding of native grasses.

COUNTY RANGE INSPECTOR means a person selected by the county committee and approved by the State Committee to appraise and recommend grazing capacity and practices, and to inspect performance on any range land.

Section 2.— County Grazing Capacity Limit. There shall be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in each county containing range land the average grazing capacity of such range land. The average of the individual grazing capacities established for the range land in any county shall not exceed the county average grazing capacity limit for such county.

Section 3.— Grazing Capacity. There shall be established for any range land for which an application for the establishment of grazing capacity is received, the grazing capacity of such range land. The average of the individual grazing capacities established for all range land in a county shall not exceed the county average grazing capacity limit for such county. Such grazing capacity for individual range land shall be established by taking into account the following factors: (a) composition, palatability, and density of vegetative growth; (b) climatic fluctuations; (c) distribution and character of watering facilities; (d) topographic features; (e) classes of livestock which have utilized such range land; (f) presence or absence of rodents and poisonous plant infestations; (g) previous use; and (h) fences.

Section 4.— Appeals. Any person who has reason to believe that any grazing capacity established for such person's range land is not equitable may request the county committee to reconsider its recommendations. If no agreement is reached between such person and such committee, an appeal may be taken in accordance with the instructions relating to such appeals.

Section 5.-- Range Building Allowance. The range building allowance for a ranching unit shall be equal to an amount obtained by multiplying the grazing capacity by \$1.50.

Section 6.— Range Building Practices. Payments will be made, not in excess of the range building allowance, for the carrying out on range land of range building practices listed herein. No payment will be made for any range building practices unless the county committee prior to the beginning of such practices has given its written approval and has determined that such practices will tend to effectuate the pruposes of the act.

- (a) Construction of contour furrows on land not sandy and porous enough to absorb normal precipitation -- \$0.50 per acre: provided, the furrows are constructed on the contour level not less than 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth, dammed at intervals of not more than 100 feet, and the intervals between the furrows are not more than 25 feet.
- (b) Construction of reservoirs and dams -- \$0.15 per cubic yard of fill for such construction: provided, spillways are made adequate to prevent dams from washing out under normal rainfall.
- (c) Nongrazing on 25 percent of the range land on the ranching unit from May 1 to September 30, 1937, inclusive -- 50 percent of the allowance for range land for such ranching unit. Where an acreage less than 25 percent of the total range land on a ranching unit is kept free of grazing from May 1 to September 30, 1937, inclusive -- 50 percent of the allowance for range land for such ranching unit multiplied by the percentage that the nongrazing acreage is of the acreage equivalent to 25 percent of the total range land in such ranching unit. In all cases of nongrazing (1) the area to be kept free of grazing is to be fenced and the fence is to be maintained sufficiently to prevent entry of livestock, and (2) the remaining range land in such ranching unit to be pastured is not pastured to such an extent as will decrease the stand of grass and will not injure the range, forage, tree growth, or watershed.
- (d) Planting of trees on the range between November 1, 1936, and October 31, 1937, inclusive -- \$10.00 per acre: provided, (1) the number, kind, and age of trees planted and the methods of planting and growing of such trees are in accordance with good tree planting practice; (2) the acreage planted to trees is fenced and the fence is maintained sufficiently to prevent entry of livestock (3) there is a stand of at least 200 live trees per acre on the date as of which final inspection is made.
- (e) Cultivating and maintaining, by replacing if necessary, a stand of at least 200 trees planted on the range between January 1, 1934, and October 31, 1936, inclusive --- \$4.00 per acre.
- Section 7.— Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes. All or any part of any range practice payment which otherwise would be made with respect to any ranching unit may be withheld if any grazing or other practices are adopted on the ranching unit, which practices the Secretary determines tend to defeat the purpose of the 1937 range program.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION Washington, D. C.

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - NORTH CENTRAL REGION

Bulletin No. 101

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under Section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Alletment Act, payments will be made, in connection with the effectuation of the purposes of Section 7(a) of said Act for 1937, in accordance with the following provisions of this North Central Region Bulletin No. 101, and such modifications or other provisions as may hereafter be made.

This program has been developed in accordance with the provisions of Sections 8, 15, and 16 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, but the payment of any benefits pursuant to the provisions of this program is contingent upon whatever appropriation the Congress of the United States may hereafter make for such purpose. The amount of any payment under this Program will be finally determined by such appropriation and the extent of participation in such Program. The rates of payment and the soil-building allowances set forth herein are computed upon the basis of an appropriation of \$500,000,000.

#### PART I. DEFINITIONS

As used herein and in all forms and documents relating to the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the North Central Region, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

SECRETARY means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

NORTH CENTRAL REGION means the area included in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION means the division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in charge of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the North Central Region.

AREA "A" means the area included in the following counties of the following States:

ILLINOIS: Adams, Boone, Brown, Bureau, Calhoun, Carroll, Cass, Champaign, Christian, Clark, Coles, Crawford, DeKalb, DeWitt, Douglas, DuPage, Edgar, Ford, Fulton, Gallia, Greene, Grundy, Hancock, Henderson, Henry, Iroquois, Jersey, Jo Daviess, Kane, Kankakee, Kendall, Knox, La-Salle, Lawrence, Lee, Livingston, Logan, Macon, Macoupin, Marshall, Mason, McDonough, McHenry, McLean, Menard, Mercer, Montgomery, Morgan, Mcultrie, Ogle, Peoria, Piatt, Pike, Putnam, Rock Island, Sangamon, Schuyler, Scott,

Shelby, Stark, Stephenson, Tazewell, Vermilion, Wabash, Warren, White, Whiteside, Will, Winnebago, and Woodford.

INDIANA: Adams, Allen, Bartholomew, Benton, Blackford, Boone, Carroll, Cass, Clinton, Decatur, Delaware, Fayette, Fountain, Franklin, Fulton, Gibson, Grant, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Henry, Howard, Huntington, Jasper, Jay, Johnson, Knox, Kosciusko, Lake, LaPorte, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Miami, Montgomery, Morgan, Newton, Parke, Porter, Posey, Pulaski, Putnam, Randolph, Rush, Shelby, Starke, Sullivan, Tippecanoe, Tipton, Union, Vigo, Vermillion, Wabash, Warren, Wayne, Wells, White, and Whitley.

IOWA: All counties.

MINNESOTA: Blue Earth, Brown, Carver, Chippewa, Cottonwood, Dakota, Dodge, Faribault, Fillmore, Freeborn, Goodhue, Houston, Jackson, Kandiyohi, Lac Qui Parle, LeSueur, Lincoln, Lyon, Martin, McLeod, Meeker, Mower, Murray, Nicollet, Nobles, Olmsted, Pipestone, Redwood, Renville, Rice, Rock, Scott, Sibley, Steele, Swift, Wabasha, Waseca, Watonwan, Winona, Yellow Medicine.

MISSOURI: Adair, Andrew, Atchison, Audrain, Boone, Buchanan, Caldwell, Callaway, Carroll, Chariton, Clark, Clay, Clinton, Daviess, DeKalb, Gentry, Grundy, Harrison, Holt, Howard, Knox, Lafayette, Lewis, Lincoln, Linn, Livingston, Macon, Marion, Mercer, Monroe, Montgomery, Nodaway, Pike, Platte, Putnam, Ralls, Randolph, Ray, St. Charles, Saline, Schuyler, Scotland, Shelby, Sullivan, Warren, Worth.

NEBRASKA: Antelope, Boone, Burt, Butler, Cass, Cedar, Colfax, Cuming, Dakota, Dixon, Dedge, Deuglas, Gage, Johnson, Knox, Lancaster, Madison, Merrick, Nance, Nemaha, Otoe, Pawnee, Pierce, Platte, Polk, Richardson, Sarpy, Saunders, Seward, Stanton, Thurston, Washington, Wayne, York.

OHIO: Allen, Auglaize, Butler, Champaign, Clark, Clinton, Crawford, Darke, Defiance, Delaware, Fairfield, Fayette, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Hancock, Hardin, Henry, Highland, Logan, Madison, Marion, Mercer, Miami, Montgomery, Paulding, Pickaway, Preble, Putnam, Ross, Sandusky, Seneca, Shelby, Union, Van Wert, Warren, Williams, Wood, Wyandott.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Bon Homme, Brookings, Clay, Hutchinson, Lake, Lincoln, McCook, Minnehaha, Moody, Turner, Union, Yankton.

WISCONSIN: Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette, Rock, Walworth.

AREA "B" means the area included in the following counties of Missouri: Butler, Dunklin, Mississippi, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Ripley, Scott, and Stoddard.

AREA "C" means the area included in the following counties of Missouri: Howell, Oregon, Ozark, and Taney.

AREA "D" means the area included in Minnesota, Nebraska, and South Dakota, not included in Area "A".

STATE COMMITTEE OR STATE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE means the group of persons designated for a State to assist in the administration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in such State.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION OR COUNTY ASSOCIATION means the association in the county organized to assist in the administration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in such county.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE OR COUNTY COM-MITTEE means the group of persons designated for a county to assist in the administration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in such county.

PERSON means an individual, firm, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust. The term person shall also include, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof, and any other governmental agencies that may be designated by the Secretary.

OWNER means a person who owns a farm which is not rented to another for cash or for a fixed commodity payment, or who rents a farm from another for cash or for a fixed commodity payment, or who is purchasing a farm on installments for cash or for a fixed commodity payment.

OPERATOR means a person who as owner or share-tenant is operating a farming unit and is entitled to receive all or a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof.

CROP-SHARE TENANT means a person other than an owner or sharecropper who is operating a farming unit and is entitled to receive a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof. If a share-tenant sublets a farming unit to another person and both such persons are entitled to share in the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof, both shall be deemed share-tenants.

CROP-SHARE LANDLORD means a person who as owner rents a farm to a share-tenant and is entitled to receive a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof.

SHARECROPPER means a person who works a farm in whole or in part under general supervision of the operator and is entitled to receive for his labor a proportionate share of a crop produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof.

FARMING UNIT means all land which is farmed by an operator in 1937 as a single unit, with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that of any other land. A farming unit shall be deemed to be in the county in which the principal dwelling

on such farming unit is located, and if there is no dwelling on such farming unit, it shall be deemed to be in the county in which the principal part of such farming unit is located.

GENERAL DIVERSION FARMING UNIT means any farming unit which has a general soil-depleting base of 20 acres or more.

GENERAL NONDIVERSION FARMING UNIT means any farming unit net a general diversion farming unit,

DRYLAND FARMING UNIT means any farming unit in Area "D" in Nebraska and South Dakota with respect to which the operator does not make application for a general conserving payment.

COTTON FARMING UNIT means any farming unit in Area "B" or in Area "C" which has a cotton soil-depleting base, or on which cotton is grown in 1937.

SHARECROPPER FARMING UNIT means any farming unit operated with the cid of sharecroppers in 1937, which farming unit is not a cotton farming unit.

FARM means all tracts of farm land in the same county under the same ownership, operated as all or part of a single farming unit by the same operator in 1937. A farm shall be deemed to be in the county in which the farming unit which includes such farm is located. A share-rented farm in a farming unit shall be deemed to include any land in such farming unit ordinarily used for hay, meadow, pasture, or similar uses which is rented for cash from the owner of such farm.

ORCHARDS means the entire acreage in tree fruits, nut trees, vineyards, bush fruits, and nursery stock on the farm on January 1, 1937.

CROPLAND means (1) all tillable farmland from which at least one crop other than wild hay was harvested or planted for harvest between January 1, 1930, and December 31, 1936, inclusive, except farmland in dryland farming units, which, since January 1, 1934, has not been plowed or planted for harvest or from which no crop has been harvested since January 1, 1934, and (2) the entire acreage devoted on January 1, 1937, to orchards.

NONCROP PLOWABLE PASTURE means any noncrop pasture land and other range land other than land owned or controlled by the United States Government, or an agency thereof, which could be brought under cultivation without clearing, draining, or irrigating.

ANIMAL UNIT means one cow, one horse, five sheep, two calves, two colts, or the equivalent thereof.

COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS means the entire acreage in tree fruits, cultivated nut trees, vineyards, and bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1937, from which the principal part of the production is normally sold, including also the acreage of young nonbearing orchards from which the principal part of the production will be sold.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES means the acreage of vegetables and truck crops (including Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, sweet corm, melons, cantaloupes, and strawberries, but excluding peas for canning and sweet corn for canning) of which the principal part of the production was sold to persons off the farm in 1936.

1937 GENERAL ACREAGE means the total acreage classified as soil-depleting on a farming unit in 1937, less any 1937 acreage of cotton and tobacco on such farming unit.

1937 SUGAR BEET ACREAGE means the acreage planted to sugar beets on a farm in 1937 not in excess of the general soil-depleting base for such farm.

NEW CONSERVING ACREAGE means the acreage of cropland on the farming unit upon which there is, as of the date as of which final inspection of the farm is made for the purpose of determining performance, a good stand of a soil-conserving crop which was seeded between November 1, 1936, and October 31, 1937, inclusive, and on which acreage no soil-depleting crop was planted for harvest as grain or hay in 1937, and the nurse crop, if any, was seeded at a rate not in excess of one-half the normal rate of seeding alone for grain and was not harvested for grain or hay. NEW CONSERVING ACREAGE also means the acreage of cropland used in accordance with subsection (b) of Section 2 of Part III.

OLD CONSERVING ACREAGE means the acreage of cropland on the farming unit which was seeded prior to November 1, 1936, and upon which there was a good stand of a soil-conserving crop on or after July 1, 1937, and on which land no soil-depleting crop was planted for harvest as grain or hay in 1937. OLD CONSERVING ACREAGE also means any acreage of cropland on the farming unit upon which there was a good stand of a seil-conserving crop on or after July 1, 1937, which was self-seeded in the fall of 1936 and on which land no soil-depleting crop was planted for harvest as grain or hay in 1937.

TOTAL CONSERVING ACREAGE means the sum of the new conserving acreage and the old conserving acreage.

DIVERSION PAYMENT means a payment for the diversion of acreage from any soil-depleting base.

GENERAL CONSERVING PAYMENT means a payment for the increase of soil-conserving acreage.

#### PART II. ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES AND LIMITS

Section 1. County Limits: There shall be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for each county, a total acreage of all soil-depleting crops which shall be known as the county total limit; for each county in Area "A" a total screage of corn which shall be known as the county corn limit; for each county in which cotton soil-depleting bases will be established, a total acreage of cotton which shall be known as the county cotton limit; and for each county in which soil-depleting bases for any type of tobacco will be established a total acreage of such type of tobacco which shall be known as the county limit for such type of tobacco. Such county limits shall be based upon land measurements obtained under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, United States Census, the county limits established under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, and such other information as is available. The sum of the individual total soil-depleting bases, corn limits, cotton soil-depleting bases, and tobacco soil-depleting bases for all of the farms in a county shall not exceed the county total limit, the county corn limit, the county cotton limit, and the county tobacco limit for each type of tobacco, respectively.

Total Soil-Depleting Bases: There shall be estab-Section 2. lished for each farm a total soil-depleting base. The total soil-depleting base for any farm shall not be greater than the total acreage of cropland on the farm less the entire acreage in orchards. The total soil-depleting base for a farm shall be the total soil-depleting base which was or could have been established for such farm under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program with such revisions and adjustments as are necessary to establish equity as between farms. When such revisions are necessary, the county committee shall establish the average relationship between soil-depleting crops and cropland for the community and shall consider such average relationship and the type of soil, topography, and productivity on such farm in establishing such total soildepleting base. The total soil-depleting base for a farming unit shall be the sum of the total soil-depleting bases established for all farms in such farming unit.

Section 3. Soil-Depleting Bases for Cotton and Tobacco: There may be established, as part of the total soil-depleting base, a cotton soil-depleting base, and a separate soil-depleting base for Burley, dark air-cured and cigar leaf tobacco, respectively. Any cotton and tobacco soil-depleting bases shall be established in accordance with the instructions relating to the establishment of such bases. The tobacco soil-depleting base for a specified type of tobacco for a farming unit shall be the sum of the soil-depleting bases for such specified type of tobacco established for all farms in such farming unit. The cotton soil-depleting bases for a farming unit shall be the sum of the cotton soil-depleting bases established for all farms in such farming unit.

Section 4. General Soil-Depleting Base: The general soil-depleting base for any farm shall be determined by subtracting the sum of any cotton and tobacco soil-depleting bases established for such farm from the total soil-depleting base established for such farm. The general soil-depleting base for a farming unit shall be the sum of the general soil-depleting bases

established for all farms in such farming unit.

Section 5. Soil-Conserving Base! The soil-conserving base for any farm shall be determined by subtracting the total soil-depleting base plus the entire acreage in orchards from the total acreage of cropland on the farm. The soil-conserving base for a farming unit shall be the sum of the soil-conserving bases for all farms in such farming unit.

Section 6. Corn Limit: There shall be established for each farm in Area "A" a corn limit. In assigning corn limits, the county committee shall establish the average relationship between land which has been planted to corn and gropland for the community and also take into account the productivity, topography, and type of soil on each farm in the county in accordance with the instructions relating to the establishment of such limits. The corn limit for a farming unit in Area "A" shall be the sum of the corn limits established for all farms in such farming unit and shall represent the highest acreage which may be planted to corn on such farming unit without deduction from any payments which would otherwise be made with respect to such farming unit.

Section 7. Noncrop Plowable Pasture Land: There shall be established for each farm the total number of animal units which the noncrop plowable pasture on such farm will carry during the normal pasture season. Such total number of animal units shall be determined as follows:

- (a) The Agricultural Adjustment Administration will determine the total number of animal units which the noncrop plowable pasture in the county will carry during the normal pasture season. Such total number of animal units shall be based upon (1) the sum of the acreages of noncrop plowable pasture reported in such county under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program and such other information as is available relative to the acreage of noncrop plowable pasture in the county, and (2) the average number of animal units which such pasture will carry during the normal pasture season without decreasing the stand of grass.
- (b) The county committee will establish the average number of animal units which an acre of the noncrop plowable pasture in any farm in the county will carry by varying the average for the county established under subsection (a) of this Section 7 in accordance with variations in the density of vegetative growth, type of soil, and topography, of the noncrop plowable pasture in such farm. The total number of animal units which the noncrop plowable pasture in such farm will carry shall be determined by multiplying such average for the farm by the number of acres of noncrop plowable pasture land in such farm.

Section 8. Appeals: Any person who has reason to believe that any base or limit established for such person's farm is not equitable, may request the county committee to reconsider its recommendations. If no agreement is reached between such person and such committee, an appeal may be taken in accordance with the instructions relating to such appeals.

#### PART III. CLASSIFICATION OF FARM LAND

The use of farm land in 1937 shall be classified as either soil-depleting, soil-conserving, or neutral, as set forth in this Fart III. In order for any cropland, other than an entire field, to be classified as either soil-conserving or neutral, such cropland must be in a solid block contiguous to the entire side or end of a field and the line between the cropland classified as neutral or soil-conserving and the remaining portion of the field must be straight. Except as otherwise provided, if any acreage on the farm is used for the production of interplanted crops, the actual acreage of each interplanted crop shall be classified as set forth in this Part III.

Section 1. Soil-Lepleting: Farm land devoted to the crops and uses specified in this Section 1 shall be classified as soil-depleting:

- (a) Land planted in 1937 to the following crops:
  - 1. Corn (field, sweet, and popcorn).
  - 2. Grain sorghums and sweet sorghums.
  - 3. Cotton.
  - 4. Tobacco.
  - 5. Sugar beets.
  - 6. Rice.
  - 7. Field beans and field peas.
  - 8. Canning peas.
  - 9. Hemp.
  - 10. Broomcorn.
  - 11. Mint.
  - 12. Mangels and cowbeets:
  - 13. Cultivated sunflowers.
  - 14. Truck and vegetable crops.
  - 15. Potatoes and sweet potatoes.
  - 16. Melons and strawberries.
  - 17. Bulbs and flowers.
- (b) Land used in 1937 for the production of the following crops:
  - 1. Wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, buckwheat, emmer, speltz, and mixtures of any of such crops, harvested for grain in 1937.
  - 2. Millet and Sudan grass for seed.
  - 3. Soybeans for grain or seed except in Area "B".
  - 4. Soybeans for crushing.
  - 5. Cowpeas for grain or seed except in Area "B".
  - 6. Rape for seed.
  - 7. Strawberries.
  - 8. Bulbs and flowers.
- (c) The acreage by which, the sum of the idle cropland and the acreage planted to any of the following crops and used as specified herein, exceeds the acreage obtained by subtracting the old

# conserving acreage from the soil-conserving base:

- 1. Wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, emmer, speltz, and mixtures of any of such crops, not harvested for grain. (Excluding such crops when planted in the fall of 1937 for harvest in 1938, and excluding any acreage used as specified in item 5 of Section 3(a) of this Part III.)
- 2. Soybeans, cowpeas and buckwheat not harvested as grain or seed, (excluding the use of these crops as specified in item 1, of subsection (b) of Section 2 of this Part III.) This item 2 is not applicable to Area "B".
- 3. Millet and Sudan grass not harvested for seed.

4. Rape not harvested for seed.

Section 2. Soil-Conserving: Cropland in 1937 not used as set forth in Section 1 of this Part III and devoted to the crops and uses specified in this Section 2 shall be classified as soil-conserving:

- (a) Cropland upon which there was a good stand on or after July 1, 1937, of any of the following crops seeded before November 1, 1936: Cropland upon which there is, on the date as of which final inspection is made for the purpose of determining performance, a good stand which would normally survive the winter of 1937-38, of any of the following crops seeded between November 1, 1936, and October 31, 1937, inclusive, provided, there is evidence that the nurse crop, if any, was seeded at a rate not in excess of one-half the normal rate of seeding alone for grain.
  - 1. Perennial legumes: alfalfa, kudzu, sericea, and white clover.
  - 2. Perennial grasses: bluegrass, Dallis, timothy, redtop, reed canary grass, orchard grass, Bermuda grass, carpet grass, bromegrass, crested wheat grass, slender wheat grass, western wheat grass, gramma grasses, buffalo grass, bluestem grasses, Koeleria, perennial ryegrass, meadow fescue.
  - 3. Biennial legumes: sweet, red, and mammoth clovers.
  - 4. Annual sweet clover, alsike clover, lespedeza, crotolaria.
  - 5. Mixtures of legumes listed under items 1, 3, and 4 of this subsection (a), or mixtures of such legumes and the grasses listed under item 2 of this subsection (a).
  - 6. Soybeans and cowpeas in Area "B", except soybeans for crushing.
  - 7. Trees, other than fruit or nut trees, planted since January 1, 1934.

### (b) Cropland used as follows:

1. Incorporation into the soil as green manure by plowing or discing of a good vegetative growth of soybeans, velvet beans, cowpeas, or buckwheat seeded before July 1, 1937, and followed by a winter cover crop where the land is subject to erosion.

2. Planted to crimson clover, bur-clover, vetch, black medica and yellow treafoil (hop clover, in the fall of 1936 provided there is a good stand on or after March 1, 1937.

Section 3. Neutral: Farm land not used as specified in Sections. 1 and 2 of this Part III and devoted to the crops and uses specified in this Section 3 shall be classified as neutral:

- (a) Farm land used in 1937 for the following purposes:
  - 1. Summer fallow, if first cultivated before June 1, 1937, and properly cultivated thereafter in such a manner as to prevent wind and water erosion and weed growth.
  - 2. The entire acreage in orchards.
  - 3. Seeded in 1937 to a crop specified in subsection
    (a) of Section 2 of this Part III, in accordance
    with good farming practices and upon which, due to
    uncontrollable natural causes, there is not a good
    stand which would survive the winter of 1937-38, provided, the nurse crop, if any, was seeded at a rate
    not in excess of one-half the normal rate of seeding
    alone for grain and was not harvested as grain or hay.
  - 4. Waste land, roads, lanes, lots, yards, noncrop pasture land, land reverting to permanent pasture, and non-crop woodland.
  - 5. Noncrop pasture land planted to the following crops in 1937, before June 1, and not used for grain, seed, or hay, if, because of unusual weather conditions, such land has become unfit for grazing and if before planting written approval is obtained from the county committee, designating the area upon which such crops may be planted: Wheat, oats, barley, rye, emmer, speltz, and small grain mixtures.
- (b) The acreage equal to the sum of the idle cropland and the acreage planted to any of the following crops and used as specified herein not in excess of the acreage obtained by subtracting the old conserving acreage from the soil-conserving base:
  - 1. Wheat, eats, barley, rye, flax, emmer, speltz, and mixtures of any of such crops, not harvested for grain (excluding such crops when planted in the fall of 1937 for harvest in 1938, and excluding any acreage used as specified in item 5 of Section 3(a) of this Part III).
  - 2. Soybeans, cowpeas, and buckwheat not harvested as grain or seed (excluding the use of these crops as specified in item 1 of subsection (b) of Section 2 of this Part III). This item 2 is not applicable to Area "B".
  - 3. Millet and Sudan grass not harvested for seed.
  - 4. Rape not harvested for seed.

## PART IV. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF PAYMENT

In connection with the utilization in 1937 of the land on any farming unit in the North Central Region, payments will be made in the amounts and subject to the conditions hereinafter set forth:

Section 1. General Diversion Payment: For any General Diversion Farming Unit, payment will be made for each acre, not in excess of 15 percent of the general soil-depleting base for such farming unit, by which the 1937 general acreage on such farming unit is less than the general soil-depleting base for such farming unit. The rate per acre for general diversion payments is an average of \$6.00 per acre for the United States varying among States, counties, and individual farming units as the productivity of cropland on all such farming units varies. In counties in Area "A" the rate thus determined shall be increased 5 percent.

Section 2. General Conserving Payment: For any General Diversion Farming Unit not also a Dryland Farming Unit, payment will be made, not in excess of the number of acres for which payment is made under Section 1 of this Part IV, for the sum of (1) the old conserving acreage on such farming unit in excess of soil-conserving base for such farming unit, and (2) the new conserving acreage on such farming unit, less the sum of the diverted cotton and tobacco acreage for which payment is made with respect to such farming unit. The rate per acre for general conserving payments is an average of \$3.00 per acre for the United States varying among States, counties, and individual farming units as the productivity of cropland on all such farming units varies. In counties in Area "A" the rate thus determined shall be increased 5 percent.

Section 3. Sugar Beet Payment: For any farm on which sugar beets are grown in 1937, payment will be made, not in excess of the sugar beet acreage allotment for such farm, in an amount per acre equal to 12 1/2 cents for each 100 pounds, raw value, of sugar commercially recoverable from the normal yield per acre of sugar beets for such farm, provided:

(a) An acreage customarily used in a rotation with sugar beets on such farm in 1937 equal to at least 40 percent of the 1937 sugar beet acreage is classified as soil-conserving on such farm in 1937, or

### (b) Both

- (1) an acreage customarily used in a rotation with sugar beets on the farm in 1937 equal to at least 20 percent of the 1937 sugar beet acreage is classified as soilconserving on such farm in 1937, and
- (2) all the 1937 sugar beet acreage is on land not devoted to sugar beets in more than two of the years 1934, 1935, and 1936;

Provided, further, if the provision under subsection (a) of this Section 3 is not performed and only one of the provisions under subsection (b) of this Section 3 is performed, payment will be made in an amount equal to one-half the sugar beet payment which would otherwise be made with respect to such farm.

The acreage allotment for any farm with respect to which the sugar beet payment will be made will be the 1937 sugar beet acreage on such farm, unless the estimated acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in the United States in 1937 exceeds the acreage determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to be required with normal yields to produce 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar. In the event the estimated total acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in the United States in 1937 exceeds the acreage so determined, the sugar beet acreage allotment for the farm shall be that percentage of the 1937 sugar beet acreage on such farm which is computed by dividing the acreage so determined to be required to produce 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar by the estimated total acreage of sugar beets planted for hervest in the United States in 1937.

Section 4. Tobacco Diversion Payments: For any farming unit which has a tobacco soil-depleting base, payment will be made for each acre, not in excess of 25 percent of the soil-depleting base established for the farming unit for Burley or cigar-leaf tobacco, and not in excess of 30 percent of the dark air-cured tobacco soil-depleting base for the farming unit, by which the 1937 acreage on the farming unit of a specified type of tobacco is less than the soil-depleting base for such farming unit for such type of tobacco. The rate per acre for tobacco diversion payments shall be the result obtained by multiplying the number of pounds representing the normal yield per acre of the specified type of tobacco for the farming unit, in the case of Burley tobacco by 5 cents; in the case of dark air-cured tobacco by 3 1/2 cents; and in the case of cigar-leaf tobacco by 3 cents.

Section 5. Cotton Diversion Payment: For any farming unit which has a cotton soil-depleting base, payment will be made for each acre, not in excess of 35 percent of the cotton soil-depleting base for the farming unit, or if such base is 5.7 acres or less, not in excess of two acres, by which the 1937 cotton acreage on the farming unit is less than the cotton soil-depleting base for such farming unit. The rate per acre for cotton diversion payments shall be the result obtained by multiplying the number of pounds representing the normal yield per acre of cotton for the farming unit by 5 cents.

Section 6. Rice Payment: For any farm on which rice is grown in 1937, payment will be made in an amount determined in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the bulletins heretofore or which may hereafter be issued relating to the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the North Central Region, and the provisions concerning rice contained in bulletins heretofore or which may hereafter be issued relating to the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the Southern Region.

Section 7. Soil-Building Allowances: The soil-building allowance for a farming unit shall be the sum of the soil-building allowances for all farms in such farming unit. The soil-building allowance for each crop-share landlord with respect to a farm owned by him in a farming unit and for each sharecropper on a farm in a farming unit shall be the result obtained by multiplying the soil-building allowance for such farm by the percentage of any soil-building payments made with respect to such farm to which such person is entitled. The soil-building allowance for the operator of a farming unit shall be the result obtained by subtracting from the soil-building allowance for such farming unit the sum of the soil-building allowances for all crop-share landlords owning farms in such farming unit and the soil-building allowances for any sharecroppers on such farming unit.

- (a) The soil-building allowance for a farm in a general diversion farming unit not also a dryland farming unit, and for a farm in a farming unit for which a cotton or tobacco soildepleting base is established shall be computed as follows:
  - (1) \$1.00 for each acre in the soil-conserving base established for such farm.
  - (2) \$1.00 for each acre of the acreage obtained by multiplying the total acreage for which diversion payments are made with respect to the farming unit of which such farm is all or part by the percentage that the total soil-depleting base on such farm is of the total soil-depleting base for such farming unit.
  - (3) \$1.90 for each acre in commercial orchards on such farm.
  - (4) \$1.00 for each acre of cropland on such farm on which only one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.
  - (5) \$2.00 for each acre of cropland on such farm on which more than one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.
  - (6) \$0.50 for each animal unit in excess of five which the noncrop plowable pasture on such farm will carry during the normal pasture season.
  - (7) The sum of (1) to (6), inclusive, shall be the soil-building allowance for such farm unless the sum of such items for the farming unit of which such farm is all or part is less than \$10.00, in which event the soil-building allowance for such farm shall be obtained by multiplying \$10.00 by the percentage that the cropland on such farm is of the cropland on the farming unit.

- (b) The soil-building allowance for a farm in a general nondiversion farming unit for which farm no cotton or tobacco soil-depleting base is established shall be computed as follows:
  - (1) \$0.90 for each acre of cropland on such farm.
  - (2) \$1.00 for each acre in commercial orchards on such farm.
  - (3) \$1.00 for each acre of cropland on such farm on which only one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.
  - (4) \$2.00 for each acre of cropland on such farm on which more than one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.
  - (5). \$0.50 for each animal unit in excess of five which the noncrop plowable pasture on such farm will carry during the normal pasture season.
  - (6) The sum of (1) to (6), inclusive, shall be the soilbuilding allowance for such farm unless the sum of such items for the farming unit of which such farm is all or part is less than \$20.00, in which event the soilbuilding allowance for such farm shall be obtained by multiplying \$20.00 by the percentage that the cropland on such farm is of the cropland on the farming unit.
- (c) The soil-building allowance for a farm in a dryland farming unit shall be computed as follows:
  - (1) \$1.00 for each acre of soil-conserving crops on such farm in 1937 not in excess of the soil-conserving base for such farm.
  - (2) \$4.00 for each acre of the acreage obtained by multiplying the total acreage for which diversion payments are made with respect to the farming unit of which such farm is all or part by the percentage that the total soil-depleting base on such farm is of the total soil-depleting base for such farming unit. Such \$4.00 rate is an average for the United States and will vary among States, counties, and individual farming units as the productivity of all farming units varies.
  - (3) \$1.90 for each acre in commercial orchards on such farm.
  - (4) \$1.00 for each acre of cropland on such farm on which only one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.
  - (5) \$2.00 for each acre of cropland on such farm on which more than one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.

- (6) \$0.50 for each animal unit in excess of five which the noncrop plowable pasture on such farm will carry during the normal pasture season.
- (7) The sum of (1) to (6), inclusive, shall be the soilbuilding allowance for such farm unlessthe sum of such items for the farming unit of which such farm is all or part is less than \$10.00 in which event the soil-building allowance for such farm shall be obtained by multiplying \$10.00 by the percentage that the cropland on such farm is of the cropland on the farming unit.

Section 8. Soil-Building Payments: Payments will be made to the operator of a farming unit, not in excess of such operator's share of the soil-building allowance for such farming unit, for the carrying out in 1937 on such farming unit of any of the soil-building practices listed in this Section 8. Payment will be made to a crop-share landlord owning a farm, not in excess of such landlord's share of the soil-building allowance for such farm, for the carrying out in 1937 on such farm of any of the soil-building practices listed in this Section 8. will be made to a sharecropper on a farm, not in excess of such shareeropper's share of the soil-building allowance for such farm, for the carrying out in 1937 on such farm of any of the soil-building practices listed in this Section 8. To be eligible for soil-building payments, the practices listed herein must be carried out by such methods and using such materials and with such kinds and quantities of adapted seed and trees as conform with good farming practice. No soil-building payment will be made with respect to any farming unit for the seeding of red clover unless all seedings of red clover on the farming unit in 1937 are made with adapted red clover seed, nor will any soil-building payment be made with respect to any farming unit for the seeding of alfalfa unless all seedings of alfalfa on the farming unit in 1937 are made with adapted alfalfa seed. All practices for which payment is to be made must have been completed prior to Movember 1, 1937, inclusive. Proof of performance for any practice shall consist of satisfactory evidence that the practice was completed in accordance with the conditions specified. Soil-building payment for any practice hereinafter set forth will not be made with respect to any acreage on the farm for which all or any portion of the labor, seed, or materials used for any practice is furnished free or paid for by any State or Federal agency, except that in the case of the soil-building practices designated under subsections (c), (g), and (n) hereof, payment will be made at the stipulated rates on an acreage or quantity, which bears the same proportion to the total acreage or quantity with respect to such practice as the quantity of materials used, or the value of the labor and materials furnished, by the owner or operator bears to the total quantity of materials or the total value of labor and materials used in carrying out such practics.

Where several soil-building practices are adopted on the same acreage, payment will not be made for (1) more than one of the practices listed in the same section in the case of subsections (c) to (u), inclusive, and (2) more than one practice twice or any two practices of the 14 soil-building practices listed in subsections (a), (b) and (w).

Except as otherwise provided, the soil-building practices listed in subsections (a) to (j), inclusive, will be applicable to all farms; the soil-building practices listed in subsections (k) to (q), inclusive, will be applicable only to dryland farms; the soil-building practices listed in subsections (r) to (u), inclusive, will be applicable only to orchards, and the practices listed in subsections (v) and (w) will be applicable only to cropland used for the growing of commercial vegetables.

For dryland farms, all rates of payment in subsections (a) and (b) shall be increased \$1.50 if the rate is \$2.00 or more, and \$1.00 if the rate is less than \$2.00, if on the date as of which final inspection of the farm is made for the purpose of determining performance, there is a good stand which would normally survive the winter 1937-38, of the crops to which such rates are applicable, and the nurse crop, if any, is not harvested for grain or hay.

Practices Applicable to All Farms, Except as Otherwise Provided

- (a) Seedings of adapted legumes. -- Seedings of adapted seed of any of the following legumes on cropland;
  - (1) Alfalfa \$2.50 per acre.
  - (2) Red clover, sericea, and white clover \$2.00 per acre.
  - (3) Alsike clover, mammoth clover, and lespedeza \$1.50 per acre.
  - (4) Legume mixtures or mixtures of legumes and perennial grasses listed under subsection (b) hereof, which contain 50 percent or more of alsike clover, mammoth clover, lespedeza, alfalfa, red clover, sericea, and white clover, or any two or more of these legumes -\$1.50 per acre.
  - (5) Biennial sweet clover, annual sweet clover, vetch, and crimson clover \$1.00 per acre.
  - (6) Legume mixtures or mixtures of legumes and the perennial gresses listed under subsection (b) hereof, which contain 50 percent or more of biennial sweet clover, ennual sweet clover, vetch, and crimson clover, or any two or more of these legumes \$1.00 per acre.
- (b) Seedings of adapted perennial grasses. -- Seedings of adapted seed of any of the following grasses on cropland or on non-crop pasture land:
  - (1) Bluegrass, crested wheat grass, slender wheat grass, and western wheat grass \$2.00 per acre.

- (2) Bromegrass, orchard grass, and permanent pasture mixtures of grasses or grasses and legumes containing at least 50 percent of the grasses listed in item (1) of this subsection \$1.50 per acre.
- (3) Redtop, reed canary grass, and timothy, and permanent pasture mixtures of grasses or grasses and legumes containing at least 50 percent of bromegrass, orchard grass, redtop, reed canary grass, timothy, or any two or or more of these grasses \$1.00 per acre.
- (c) <u>Limestone</u>. -- Except as otherwise provided in items (2) and (3) of this subsection (c), application on cropland or noncrop pasture land of ground limestone or its equivalent:
  - (1) Application of ground limestone or its equivalent \$1.25 per ton.

    (The ground limestone should not be coarser than that obtained by grinding calcareous or dolomitic limestone so that not less than 90 percent with all finer particles obtained in the grinding process included, will pass through a ten-mesh sieve. It must contain calcium and magnesium carbonates equivalent to not less than 80 percent of calcium carbonate.

The following quantities of other calcareous substances are equivalent to one ton of ground limestone in the following designated States: 1400 lbs. of hydrated lime or 2 cubic yards of marl, in the entire North Central Region; 12 cubic yards of sugar beet refuse lime, in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Nebraska; la cubic yards of calcium carbide refuse lime, in Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin; 12 cubic yards of paper mill refuse lime, in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota; 12 cubic yards of water softening process refuse lime, in Illinois; 2 cubic yards of commercial wood ashes, in Michigan and Wisconsin; 1 ton of commercial burnt lime, 1 ton of burnt lime waste, and 4 cubic yards of calcareous clay, in Wisconsin; 1 ton of agricultural limestone meal, 1,500 lbs. of agricultural ground limestone, or 2,750 lbs. of limestone screenings, in Ohio and Wisconsin; 1400 lbs. of pulverized limestone in Ohio and Wisconsin; 4 tons of tailings from lead mines, in Wisconsin.)

- (2) A minimum of 500 lbs. per acre of finely ground limestone on cropland when drilled in with seedings of legumes \$1.00 per acre.
- (3) A minimum of 1,000 lbs. per acre of finely ground limestone on noncrop pasture land \$2.00 per acre. (The finely ground limestone designated in items (2) and (3) of this subsection (c) should not be coarser than that obtained by grinding calcareous or dolomitic limestone so that not less than 90 percent, with all finer particles obtained in the grinding process included, will pass through a 30-mesh sieve.

equivalent to not less than 80 percent of calcium carbonate.)

- (d) Phosphates. -- Application of the following minimum amounts of phosphate materials per acre on noncrop pasture or on cropland, used in 1937 for the growing of a crop, specified in Section 2 of Part III, and on which noncrop pasture or cropland in connection with such application no soil-depleting crop is planted for harvest in 1937 or 1938.
  - (1) 200 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate or its equivalent \$1.20 per acre.
  - (2) 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate or its equivalent \$1.80 per acre.

(The 16 percent superphosphate, designated in items (1) and (2) of this subsection (d) shall contain 16 percent by weight of available phosphoric acid. Other phosphates may be substituted for 16 percent superphosphate, provided that the quantity of such substitute applied shall contain not less than the quantity by weight of available phosphoric acid contained in the specified quantity of 16 percent superphosphate.)

- (3) 500 pounds of rock phosphate or basic slag \$1.80 per acre.
- (e) Potash.—Application of the following minimum amounts of 50 percent muriate of potash per acre on noncrop pasture or on cropland used in 1937 for the growing of a crop specified in Section 2 of Part III and on which noncrop pasture or cropland in connection with such application no soil-depleting crop is planted for harvest in 1937 or 1938.
  - (1) 100 pounds of 50 percent of muriate of potash or its equivalent \$1.00 per acre.

(50 percent muriate of potash shall contain not less than 50 percent by weight of water soluble potash. Other materials containing potash may be substituted for 50 percent muriate of potash, provided that the quantity of such substitute applied shall contain not less than the quantity by weight of water soluble potash contained in 100 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash.)

- (f) Gypsum. --Applicable only to Beltrami, Hubbard, Lake of the Woods, Cass, and Clearwater counties of Minnesota. Application of the following minimum amount of gypsum per acre on cropland used in 1937 for the growing of a crop, specified in Section 2 of Part III, and on which cropland in connection with such application no soil-depleting crop is planted for harvest in 1937 or 1938.
  - (1) 200 pounds of gypsum \$1.25 per acre.

- (g) Planting and Protection of Trees. -- Applicable to all farms except dryland farms. Planting and protection of forest trees and trees for windbreak or shelterbelt purposes in accordance with good tree culture practice. \$7.50 per acre.
- (h) Improving a Stand of Forest Trees.—Improving a stand of forest trees by cutting weed trees and thinning or pruning other trees so as to leave at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 6 inches each, or at least 200 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 2 inches, well distributed over each acre of woodland \$2.50 per acre. Provided: (1) The county committee after inspection has approved and designated in writing the area on which such practice is to be carried out, and (2) such area is not grazed and is adequately protected against fire.
- (i) Terracing. -- Terracing in 1937 in accordance with good terracing practices \$0.40 per hundred feet. Provided: The county committee after inspection has approved and designated in writing the area on which such practice is to be carried out.
- Restoration of Noncrop Plowable Pasture.—Restoration by nongrazing for the entire season of noncrop plowable pasture, which
  requires not more than 10 acres to carry one animal unit for the
  entire season \$0.40 per acre. Provided: (1) The county
  committee after inspection has approved and designated in writing the area on which such practice is to be carried out, and
  (2) no hay or seed is harvested from such pasture land, (3) such
  pasture land is not tilled for any purpose other than to improve
  the stand of pasture grasses and legumes thereon, and (4) if
  there is extensive growth of noxious weeds on such pasture, the
  maturing of seed of such weeds is prevented by clipping such
  pasture.

# Practices Applicable only to Dryland Farms.

(k) Protected Summer Fallow. -\$1.00 per acre in fallow. Provided:
(1) The first tillage operation is completed before May 15,
1937, in Nebraska, and June 1, 1937, in South Dakota: (2)
tillage operations are carried out in such a manner as to prevent
weed growth and so as to prevent wind and water erosion: (3)
the slope on the land to be fallowed is not in excess of 8
percent: (4) the land on which the clope is from 3 to 8 percent
is listed on the contour: (5) the land is seeded in the fall to
a cover crop, or lister ridges are left over the winter to
prevent wind erosion: (6) on light sandy land the fallow is
in alternate stript with crops of approximately the same width
not less than 3 wods or more than 20 rods in width, running at
right angles to prevailing winds, or running on the contour.

- (1) Strip Cropping.—Growing in 1937 of small grain and row crops in alternate strips, such strips to be approximately the same width, not less than 3 rods and not more than 20 rods in width, running at right angles to the prevailing winds, or running on the contour \$0.30 per acre for the acreage in the strips. Provided: The stubble is left on the land in such a manner as to check wind erosion.
- (m) Strip Fallow.—Cultivation of fallow and growing of small grain crops in alternate strips, such strips to be approximately the same width, not less than 3 rods and not more than 20 rods in width, running at right angles to the prevailing winds, or running on the contour \$1.00 per acre for the acreage in the strips of fallow. Provided: The stubble is left on the strips devoted to crops in such a manner as to check wind erosion.
- (n) Planting and Protection of Trees. -- Planting and protection of forest trees or trees for windbreak or shelterbelt purposes in accordance with good tree culture practice \$1.00 per acre.
- (o) <u>Cultivating and Maintaining a Stand of Trees.</u>—Cultivating, protecting, and maintaining, by replanting, if necessary, a full stand of at least 500 trees per acre of forest plantings or 200 trees per acre of windbreak or shelterbelt plantings planted on cropland or noncropland between January 1, 1934, and November 1, 1936 \$4.00 per acre.
- (p) Contour Furrows on Permanent Pasture Land. —Construction of contour furrows on permanent farm pasture land, except permanent farm pasture land that is sufficiently sandy and porous to absorb normal precipitation \$0.50 per acre for the area contour furrowed. Provided: The contour furrows are constructed on the contour level, not less than 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth, dammed at intervals of not more than 100 feet, and the furrows are not more than 25 feet apart.
- (q) Restoration to Native Grass of Noncropland.—Restoration to native grass of noncropland plowed at least once between January 1, 1930, and December 31, 1933, inclusive, which in accordance with good farming practices should be permanently devoted to grass \$0.25 per acre. Provided: (1) The operator or owner has designated the acreage and has stated in writing his intention to let such acreage revert to grass; (2) written approval has been obtained from the county committee; and (3) such land is not pastured or tilled in 1937.

# Practices Applicable Only to Land in Commercial Orchards

(r) Winter Gover Crops. -- Incorporation into the soil by plowing or discing between March 1, 1937, and June 30, 1937, inclusive,

of a good vegetative growth of any of the following winter cover crops: Rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, annual grasses, annual legumes, or mixtures of any of these - \$1.00 per acre. Provided: Such crop has attained at least sixty days' growth and is not pastured or harvested for grain or hay.

- (s) Seedings of Winter Cover Crops. -- Seedings after May 1, 1937, of any of the crops listed under subsection (r) of this Section 8 except soybeans and cowpeas \$0.50 per acre. Provided: (1) There is a good vegetative growth of such crops on such land on the date as of which final inspection of the farm is made for the purpose of determining performance.
- (t) Seeding Soybeans and Cowpeas. Seeding, after May 1, 1937, soybeans and cowpeas at the normal rate \$1.50 per acre. Provided:

  There is a good vegetative growth of such crop on such land on the date as of which final inspection of the farm is made for the purpose of determining performance which is not pastured or otherwise taken from the land.
- (u) Mulching. -- Application of mulching materials, other than manure -\$1.00 per ton (air-dry weight). Provided: (1) Not less than three and not more than five tons per acre are applied; and (2) all materials produced on such land from interplanted crops are left thereon.

# Practices Applicable Only to Crooland Used for Growing Commercial Vegetables

- (v) Non-Leguminous Green Manure Crop on Vegetable Land. -- Incorporation into the soil as green manure by plowing or discing of a good, and the entire, vegetative growth of rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, annual grasses, mixtures of these, or corn sown broadcast, grown on land used for the production of vegetable crops in 1935 and 1936, provided such green manure crop has attained at least 60 days' growth.
  - (1) If the annual average number of soil-depleting crops grown in 1935 and 1936 is grown on such land in 1937 \$1.00 per acre.
  - (2) If as a result of carrying out such practice less than the annual average number of soil-depleting crops grown in 1935 and 1936 is grown on such land in 1937 \$2.00 per acre.
- (w) Leguminous Green Manure Crop on Vegetable Land. -- Incorporation into the soil as green manure by plowing or discing of a good, and the entire vegetative growth of a legume, or mixture of legumes, grown on land normally used for the production of

vegetable crops, provided such green manure crop has attained at least 60 days' growth.

- (1) If the annual average number of soil-depleting crops grown in 1935 and 1936 is grown on such land in 1937 \$2.00 per acre.
- (2) If as a result of carrying out such practice less than the annual average number of soil-depleting crops grown in 1935 and 1936 is grown on such land in 1937 \$4.00 per acre.

Section 9. <u>Division of Payments Made with Respect to a Farming Unit:</u> Any payments made with respect to a farming unit shall be made in the percentages and to the persons specified in this Section 9.

- On a general diversion farming unit not also a cotton or sharecropper farming unit, the percentage of the general diversion and general conserving payments for such farming unit of each crop-share landlord of a farm in such farming unit shall each be determined as follows: The percentage that the general soil-depleting base for the farm owned by such crop-share landlord is of the general soil-depleting base for the farming unit shall be multiplied by 50 percent if such farming unit is not in Area "D"; if such farming unit is in Area "D", such percentage shall be multiplied by 40 percent. The percentage of the general diversion and general conserving payments for such farming unit for the operator of such farming unit shall be determined by subtracting from 100 percent the sum of the percentage of the general diversion and general conserving payments, respectively, for such farming unit determined for all cropshare landlords owning farms in such farming unit.
- (b) Any sugar beet payment made with respect to a share-rented farm shall be divided between the persons who are parties to the lease or operating agreement in the proportion in which such persons are entitled to share under such lease or operating agreement in the sugar beets grown on such farm in 1937, or the proceeds thereof. Any sugar beet payment made with respect to a farm owned by the operator shall be made to such operator.
- On a farming unit which has a tobacco soil-depleting base and which farming unit is not also a cotton or sharecropper farming unit, the percentage of the diversion payment for a specified type of tobacco for such farming unit of each crop-share landlord of a farm in such farming unit shall be determined as follows: The percentage that the soil-depleting base for a specified type of tobacco for the farm owned by such crop-share landlord is of the soil-depleting base for such specified type of tobacco for the farming unit shall be multiplied by 50 percent if such farming unit is not in Area "D"; if such farming unit is in Area "D", such percentage shall be multiplied by 40 percent. The percentage of the diversion payment for such specified type of tobacco for such farming unit for the operator of such farming unit shall be determined by subtracting from 100 percent the sum of the percentages of the diversion payment for such specified type of tobacco for such farming unit determined for all crop-share landlords owning farms in such farming unit.
- (d) On a farming unit not in Area "B" or "C" which has a cotton soil-depleting base and which farming unit is not also a sharecropper farming unit, the percentage of the diversion payment for such farming unit of each crop-share landlord

of a farm in such farming unit shall be determined as follows: The percentage that the cotton soil-depleting base for the farm owned by such crop-share landlord is of the cotton soil-depleting base for the farming unit shall be multiplied by 50 percent. The percentage of the cotton diversion payment for such farming unit for the operator of such farming unit shall be determined by subtracting from 100 percent the sum of the percentages of the cotton diversion payment for such farming unit determined for all crop-share landlords owning farms in such farming unit.

- (e) On a sharecropper farming unit not also a cotton farming unit, any diversion or conserving payment made with respect to such farming unit shall be divided among the persons who are parties to the lease or operating agreement relating to such farming unit in the proportion in which such persons are entitled to share under such lease or operating agreement in the crops grown on such farming unit in 1937, or the proceeds thereof, with respect to which any such payments are made.
- On a cotton farming unit, any diversion or conserving payment made with respect to such farming unit shall be divided as follows:  $37\frac{1}{2}$  percent to the persons who furnished the land in such farming unit to be divided between such persons in the proportion that the cropland on the farm owned by each person in such farming unit is of the total cropland in such farming unit;  $12\frac{1}{2}$  percent to the persons who furnished the workstock and equipment for the farming unit to be divided between such persons in the proportion that the workstock and equipment furnished by each person is of the total workstock and equipment on the farming unit; 50 percent to be divided between the persons who are parties to the lease or operating agreement relating to such farming unit in the proportion in which such persons are entitled to share under such lease or operating agreement in the crops grown on such farming unit in 1937, or the proceeds thereof, with respect to which any such payments are made.
- (g) On a farming unit not also a cotton or sharecropper farming unit, any soil-building payment made with respect to a farm in such farming unit shall be divided equally between the crop-share landlord of such farm and the operator of such farming unit if such farming unit is not in Area "D". If such farming unit is in Area "D", such payments shall be divided as follows: 40 percent to such landlord and 60 percent to such operator.
- (!1) On a farming unit either a cotton or sharecropper farming unit, any soil-building payment made with respect to a farm in such farming unit shall be made to the eligible owner, share-tenant, or sharecropper, who the county committee determines, under instructions issued by the Secretary, has incurred the expense in 1937 with respect to the practice for which the soil-building payment is to be made; where two or more persons are thus determined by the county committee to have incurred the expense in 1937 with respect

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to such practice, the soil-building payment for such practice shall be divided equally between such persons.

Any share of payments shall be computed without regard to questions of title under State law, without deductions of claims for advances, and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or the proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any creditor. If the Secretary, upon the basis of an investigation by the State Committee, finds that any person has for 1937 made any change from any previous leasing or cropping arrangement for the farm, for the purpose of, or which would have the effect of, diverting to such person any payment to which any tenants or sharecroppers would be entitled if the previous leasing or cropping arrangement were in effect for 1937, the amount of any payment which would otherwise be made to such person may be withheld in whole or in part.

## Section 10. Applications for Payment: Small Payments:

- (a) Payment will only be made upon application filed with the county committee in which the farming unit is located. Each person applying for payment will be required to show the extent to which the conditions upon which payment is to be made have been met. An application for payment with respect to a farming unit by any person must include all the land in such farming unit.
- (b) No total payment will be made to any person in an amount less than fifty cents.

# Section 11. Deductions:

- (a) For each acre by which the 1937 general acreage on a general diversion farming unit is in excess of the general soil—depleting base for such farming unit, a deduction will be made from any payment which otherwise would be made with respect to such farming unit in an amount equal to the rate per acre for diversion from the general soil—depleting base for such farming unit.
- (b) For each acre by which the 1937 corn acreage on a general diversion farming unit in Area "A" is in excess of the corn acreage limit for such farming unit, and for each acre by which the 1937 corn acreage on a general nondiversion farming unit is in excess of twenty acres, a deduction will be made from any payment which otherwise would be made with respect to such farming unit in an amount equal to the rate per acre for diversion on general diversion farming units from the general soil-depleting base for such farming unit. On general nondiversion farming units such deduction will be in an amount equal to the rate per acre for diversion from the general soil-depleting base which would be determined for such farming unit if it were a general diversion farming unit.
- (c) For each acre by which the 1937 general acreage on a general

nondiversion farming unit is in excess of twenty acres, a deduction will be made from any payment which otherwise would be made with respect to such farming unit in an amount equal to the rate per acre for diversion from the general soil-depleting base which would be determined for such farming unit if it were a general diversion farming unit.

- (d) For each acre by which the 1937 acreage of a specified type of tobacco on a farming unit is in excess of the tobacco soil-depleting base for such type of tobacco, a deduction will be made from any payment which otherwise would be made with respect to such farming unit in an amount equal to the rate per acre for diversion from the soil-depleting base for such farming unit for such type of tobacco. If no rate per acre has been determined for diversion from the soil-depleting base for such farming unit for the type of tobacco of which there is an excess, the rate to be applied for such type of tobacco will be computed by multiplying the number of pounds representing the average county yield per acre of such type of tobacco by the farming unit's productivity index of crops in the general soil-depleting base, and multiplying this result in the case of Burley tobacco by 5 cents; in the case of dark air-cured tobacco by 3 1/2 cents; and in the case of cigar-leaf tobacco by 3 cents.
- (e) For each acre by which the 1937 acreage of cotton on a farming unit is in excess of the cotton soil-depleting base for such farming unit, a deduction will be made from any payment which otherwise would be made with respect to such farming unit in an amount equal to the rate per acre for diversion from the cotton soil-depleting base for such farming unit. If no rate per acre has been determined for diversion from the cotton soil-depleting base for such farming unit, the rate to be applied will be computed by multiplying the number of pounds representing the average county yield of cotton per acre by the farming unit's productivity index of crops in the general soil-depleting base and multiplying the result by 5 cents.
- (f) For each acre by which the sum of (1) the old conserving acreage on the farming unit is in excess of the soil-conserving base for such farming unit, and (2) the new conserving acreage on such farming unit, is less than the acreage for which cotton and tobacco diversion payments are made with respect to such farming unit, a deduction will be made from any payments which otherwise would be made with respect to such farming unit in an amount of three dollars.

The share of each crop-share landlord of any deduction computed with respect to a farming unit not also a cotton or sharecropper farming unit, shall be computed by multiplying such deduction by the percentage that the total soil-depleting base for the farm owned by such crop-share landlord is of the total soil-depleting base for the farming unit; and multiplying this result by 50 percent if the

farming unit is not in Area "D" and by 40 percent if the farming unit is in Area "D". The share of the operator of any deduction computed with respect to a farming unit not also a cotton or sharecropper farming unit shall be determined by subtracting from the deduction computed for the farming unit the sum of the deductions computed for all crop-share landlords owning farms in such farming unit. No deduction shall be made from any payments which otherwise would be made to any person with respect to a farming unit in excess of such person's share of a deduction computed with respect to such farming unit, notwithstanding that the total deduction computed for such farming unit is not made.

The share of any person of any deduction made with respect to a farming unit also a cotton or sharecropper farming unit shall be computed by multiplying such deduction by the percentage that the sum of all payments computed for such person with respect to such farming unit is of the sum of all payments computed for such farming unit.

Section 12. Adjustment in Rates: The rates specified in this Part IV are based upon an estimate of available funds and an estimate of approximately 85 percent participation. If participation in the North Central Region exceeds that estimated for such region, all the rates specified in this Part IV for such region may be reduced pro rata. If participation in the North Central Region is less than the estimate for such region, the rates may be increased pro rata. In no case will the rates be increased or decreased by more than 10 percent.

Section 13. Applicability to Farms Under Special Programs: The Secretary may designate one or more counties in any State for which special programs for 1937 will be developed under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. In the event that any such county is designated the allowances, rates, and conditions of payment for such county will be set forth in a special bulletin and the provisions of this bulletin shall not be applicable in such county.

On any farm where a program is carried out in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service or the Resettlement Administration payment will be made only for such diversion and for carrying out such soilbuilding practices as are approved for the farm prior to performance by the county committee in accordance with instructions issued by the Secretary.

Section 14. Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes: All or any part of any payment which otherwise would be made with respect to any farming unit may be withheld if any rotation, cropping, or other practices are adopted on the farming unit, which practices the Secretary determines tend to defeat the purposes of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program. If any person who has made an application for payment with respect to any farming unit has an interest as owner, operator, or sharecropper in another farming unit in the county on which it is determined that the acreage in 1937 used for the production of general crops, cotton, or tobacco exceeds the general,

eatton, or tobacco soil-depleting bases, respectively, or on which the 1937 corn acreage exceeds the corn limit, a deduction will be made from any payments which otherwise would be made to such person. Any such deduction shall be computed in accordance with Section 11 of this Part IV.

Section 15. Association Expenses: In determining the amount of payments under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, there shall be deducted from any payment computed for any person with respect to any farming unit in a county, all of such person's pro rata share, or such part thereof as may be determined by the Secretary, of the estimated total administrative expenses incurred and to be incurred by the Association of such county in cooperating in carrying out the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in such county. Such pro rata share shall be determined by multiplying the total payments computed for such person with respect to any farming unit in such county by the percentage that the estimated total administrative expenses of the Association for such county as approved by the North Central Division for 1937 is of the total payments estimated by the North Central Division which will be made with respect to farming units in such county in 1937. As provided in the Articles of Association, any person who previously has not become a member of the Association of the county in which the farming unit containing his farm is located shall become a member thereof by his signing an application for payment with respect to the farming unit in which such farm is located.

There shall be credited for the payment of administrative expenses the sum of \$2.00 for each application for a farm on which the total payment (prior to deduction of any administrative expenses) as estimated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration will be \$20.00 or less.

# PART V. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Section 1. Determination of Persons to Whom Payment Will Be Made .--Except as may hereafter be provided, for the purposes of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the North Central Region, a person will not be regarded as the owner or operator of a farm unless such person owned or operated such farm on June 30, 1937, and has been such owner or operator for a period of at least 60 consecutive days, which period must include June 30, 1937. In determining the number of days of ownership or operation, a fraction of a day will be considered as a whole day. In the event more than one person has owned or operated a farm on June 30, 1937, and for 60 consecutive days, the person who has owned or operated such farm prior to June 30, 1937, shall be regarded as the owner or operator of such farm. The term "owner" as used herein does not refer exclusively to a person who has legal title to a farm but is intended to describe the person who for 1937 has the right to possession or control of a farm and to profits and rents therefrom. If a person has the right to receive a portion of any crop, or the proceeds thereof, on any farm in the North Central Region in 1937 solely by virtue of a creditor relationship and does not become the owner of such farm, such person shall not be entitled to receive any payment made with respect to such farm pursuant to the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the North Central Region.

In the event of death, incompetency, abandonment, or discharge or release from a representative capacity the period of ownership or operation may, upon recommendation of the county committee and upon approval by the Secretary or his duly authorized representative, be computed as follows:

- (a) In the Event of Death. -- If, because of the death of any party owning or operating a farm, the person, whether the deceased, his heir or heirs, or the duly appointed representative, if any, of such decedent's estate, who owns or operates such farm on June 30, 1937, has not owned or operated such farm, for 60 consecutive days, the period of such person's ownership or operation of such farm shall be deemed to include the time of ownership or operation of such farm by the deceased person, his heir or heirs, or the duly appointed representative, if any, of his estate.
- (b) In the Event of Incompetency. -- If because of the adjudication of incompetency of any person owning or operating a farm, the person, whether the person who was adjudicated incompetent, his relative or relatives, or his duly appointed representative, if any, who owns or operates such farm on June 30, 1937, has not owned or operated such farm for 60 consecutive days, the period of such person's ownership or operation of such farm shall be deemed to include the time of ownership or operation of such farm by the person who was adjudicated incompetent, his relative or relatives, or his duly appointed representative, if any.

- (c) In the Event of Abandonment. -- If, because of abandonment by any party owning or operating a farm, the person, whether the person who has abandoned the farm, his relative or relatives, or his duly appointed representative, if any, who owns or operates such farm on June 30, 1937, has not owned or operated such farm for 60 consecutive days, the period of such person's ownership or operation of such farm shall be deemed to include the time of ownership or operation of such farm by the person who has abandoned such farm, his relative or relatives, or his duly appointed representative, if any.
- In the Event of Discharge or Release from Representative Capacity.—

  If, because of the discharge or release from a representative or fiduciary capacity of any party owning or operating a farm, the person, whether the representative or fiduciary who has been discharged or released from his representative or fiduciary capacity or the person or persons who succeed such representative as owner or operator, who owns or operates such farm on June 30, 1937, has not owned or operated such farm for 60 consecutive days, the period of such person's ownership or operation of such farm shall be deemed to include the time of ownership or operation of such farm by the representative who has been released or discharged from his representative or fiduciary capacity and the person or persons who succeed such representative or fiduciary as owner or operator of such farm.

No soil-building payment will be made to the person who is regarded as the owner or operator of a farm for any soil-building practices carried out on such farm after he has ceased to own or operate such farm.

For the purpose of this section 1, the term "operator" shall be deemed to include sharecroppers.

Section 2. Persons Eligible to Execute an Application for Payment and Receive Payment Thereunder upon Happening of Certain Contingencies on or after July 1, 1937.

(a) In the event of Death.—If an owner or operator of a farm dies on or after July 1, 1937, and before making an application for payment with respect to such farm, the administrator or executor appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction for such decedent's estate shall be eligible to make an application for payment with respect to such farm, in lieu of such decedent. If an administrator or executor is not appointed for such estate, all the heirs of such decedent will be eligible to make application for payment with respect to such farm. If, prior to his death, the decedent has made an application for payment but did not receive the payment thereunder, such payment will be made to the administrator or executor appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction for such estate. If an administrator or executor is not appointed for such estate, such payment will be made to all the heirs of such decedent.

- (b) In the Event of Incompetency.—If an owner or operator of a farm is adjudged incompetent by a court of competent jurisdiction on or after July 1, 1937, and before making an application for payment with respect to such farm, the guardian or committee appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction for such incompetent's estate shall be eligible to make application for payment with respect to such farm in lieu of the incompetent. If the person adjudicated incompetent had, prior to such adjudication, made application for payment but did not receive the payment thereunder, such payment will be made to the guardian or committee appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction for such incompetent's estate.
- In the Event of Abandonment. -- If an owner or operator of a farm abandons such farm on or after July 1, 1937, and before making an application for payment with respect to such farm, the person appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction to control and conserve the assets of the abandoned estate shall be eligible to make an application for payment with respect to such farm in lieu of the person who abandons such farm. If, prior to his abandonment, the person who abandons such farm had made an application for payment, but did not receive the payment thereunder, such payment will be made to the person appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction to control and conserve the assets of such abandoned estate.
- (d) In the Event of Discharge or Release from Representative Capacity .--If an administrator, executor, trustee, guardian, committee, receiver, conservator, or other representative or fiduciary who is the owner or operator of a farm is discharged or released from such representative or fiduciary position by a court of competent jurisdiction on or after July 1, 1937, and before making an application for payment, the person or persons who succeed such representative or fiduciary as owner or operator of such farm will be eligible to execute an application for payment with respect to such farm in lieu of the representative or fiduciary who has been discharged or released. If, prior to his discharge or release, the person who has been discharged or released from his representative or fiduciary position had made an application for payment but did not receive the payment thereunder, such payment will be made to the person or persons who succeed such representative as owner or operator of such farm.

For the purpose of this Section 2, the term "operator" shall be deemed to include sharecroppers.

#### PART VI. - RANGE LANDS

Section 1.-Definitions. As used herein and in all forms and documents relating to the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in its application to range lands in the North Central Region, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

RANGE LAND means any land other than that owned or controlled by the United States Government, or any agency thereof, which produces forage without cultivation or general irrigation, ten acres or more of which are required to sustain one animal unit for a period of twelve months.

RANCHING UNIT means all land used by an operator in 1937 as a single unit for the production of livestock primarily by grazing such livestock on range land, with buildings, corrals, workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other ranching unit.

RANCH OPERATOR means a person who as owner or lessee operates a ranching unit. Any ranch operator is eligible to make an application for the establishment of grazing capacity.

ANIMAL UNIT means one cow, one horse, five sheep, two calves, two colts, or the equivalent thereof.

RANGE ALLOWANCE means the largest amount that may be obtained for range conservation practices on any ranching unit.

GRAZING CAPACITY means the number of animal units which range land will sustain for a period of years on a twelve months basis without decreasing the stand of grass or other grazing vegetation and without injury to the forage and tree growth on such range land.

LIMITED CRAZING means limiting the grazing on an entire ranching unit during the grazing season to such an extent that a specified percentage of the grass on such ranching unit is permitted to mature seed.

DEFERRED GRAZING means withholding from grazing a portion of the range land in a ranching unit during a period from the time growth starts in the spring until seed has matured in the fall, for the purpose of permitting natural reseeding of native grasses.

COUNTY RANGE INSPECTOR means a person selected by the county committee and approved by the State Committee to appraise and recommend grazing capacity and practices, and to inspect performance on range land.

Section 2.—County Grazing Capacity Limit. There shall be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in each county containing range land the average grazing capacity of such range land. The average of the individual grazing capacities established for the range land in any county shall not exceed the county average grazing capacity limit for such county.

Section 3.--Grazing Capacity. There shall be established for any range land for which an application for the establishment of grazing capacity is received, the grazing capacity of such range land. Such grazing capacity for individual range land shall be established by taking into account the following factors:

(a) composition, palatability, and density of vegetative growth;

(b) climatic fluctuations; (c) distribution and character of watering facilities; (d) topographic features; (e) classes of livestock which have utilized such range land; (f) presence or absence of rodents and poisonous plant infestations; (g) previous use; and (h) fences.

Section 4.—Range Building Allo ance. The range building allowance for a ranching unit shall be equal to an amount obtained by multiplying the grazing capacity for such manching unit by \$1.50.

Section 5.--Range Building Practices. Payments will be made, not in excess of the range building allowance, for the carrying out on range land any of the range building practices listed herein. Payment will not be made for any practice unless (a) the ranch operator has filed with the county committee a request for an inspection of his ranch by a county range inspector; (b) the county committee has given prior approval for the carrying out of any such practice; (c) the county committee has determined that any such practice has been carried out in accordance with the conditions specified; and (d) any such practice has been carried out in accordance with generally accepted standards of good ranch management.

(1) Reseeding by deferred grazing--Natural reseeding by non-grazing on an acreage equal to not more than 25 percent nor less than 10 percent of the total range land on the ranching unit from May 1 to September 30, 1937, inclusive, except that upon recommendation by the State Committee and approval by the Director of the North Central Division a date other than September 30, 1937, may be established; --60 percent of the range building allowance for such ranching unit multiplied by the percentage that the non-grazed acreage is of the acreage equivalent to 25 percent of the total range land in such ranching unit, provided: (1) On ranches on which cattle or horses are grazed the area to be kept free of grazing is fenced and the fence is maintained sufficiently to prevent the entry of livestock; (2) On ranches used exclusively for grazing sheep the area to be kept free of grazing is either fenced and the fence is maintained sufficiently to prevent entry of livestock or the entry of livestock on the non-grazed acreage is prevented by herding; (3) The remaining range land in such ranching unit is not pastured to such an extent as will decrease the stand of grass or injure the range, forage, tree growth, or watershed; and (4) The ranch operator has submitted to the county committee in writing the designation of the nongrazing range area of the ranch previous to the carrying out of such practice.

- (2) Reseeding by limited grazing—Natural reseeding of all of the range land on the ranching unit. 50 percent of the range building allowance for such ranching unit. Provided, the number of animal units grazed on the range land on such ranching unit during the grazing season, May 1 to September 30, 1937, inclusive, is limited to a number of animal units which will permit at least 25 percent of the grass on the ranching unit to mature seed and aid the natural reseeding of such grasses.
- (3) Contouring—Construction of contour furrows on land not sufficiently sandy and porous to absorb normal precipitation \$0.50 per acre. Provided: (1) The furrows are constructed on the contour level not less than 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth; (2) Such furrows are dammed at intervals of not more than 100 feet; and (3) The furrows are not more than 25 feet apart.
- (4) Tree Planting—Planting of trees on range land \$10.00 per acre. Provided: (1) The trees are planted in 1937 prior to November 1, 1937; (2) The number, kind, and age of trees planted and the methods of planting and growing of such trees are in accordance with good tree culture practice; (3) The acreage planted to trees is fenced and the fence is maintained sufficiently to prevent entry of livestock.
- (5) <u>Cultivating and Maintaining a Stand of Trees--Cultivating</u>, protecting, and maintaining, by replanting, if necessary, a full stand of at least 500 trees per acre of forest plantings or 200 trees per acre of windbreak or shelter-belt plantings planted on cropland or noncropland between January 1, 1934, and November 1, 1936, \$4.00 per acre.
- (6) Reservoirs—Construction of reservoirs and dams \$0.15 per cubic yard of fill for such construction. Provided:
  (1) The construction of reservoirs and dams is carried out in connection with the practices outlined in subsections (1) and (2) of this Section 5; (2) Spillways are made adequate to prevent the dam from washing out under normal rainfall and reservoirs are located where they have a sufficient watershed to insure the filling of such reservoirs with normal precipitation.

Section 6.--Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purpose. All or any part of any range practice payment which otherwise would be made with respect to any ranching unit may be withheld if any grazing or other practices are adopted on the ranching unit, which practices the Secretary determines tend to defeat the purpose of the 1937 range program in the North Central Region.

(SEAL)

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, H. A. WALLACE, Secretary of Agriculture, has here-unto set his hand and caused the official seal of the Department of Agriculture to be affixed in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, this 14th day of January, 1937.

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Secretary of Agriculture



NCR-B-101, as Amended Supplement No. 4

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Issued September 28, 1937.

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NCR-B-101, as Amended

U. S. Department of Aglissued February 27, 1937

RAL REGION

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#### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

# 1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

## NORTH CENTRAL REGION BULLETIN 101, AS AMENDED 1

#### PARTS I TO VI

DEFINITIONS—ESTABLISHMENT OF LIMITS, BASES, GRAZING CAPACITIES, PRODUCTIVITY INDEXES, AND YIELDS—CLASSIFICATION OF FARMLAND—RATES AND CONDITIONS OF PAYMENT—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS—RANGE LANDS

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under Section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, payments will be made, in connection with the effectuation of the purposes of Section 7 (a) of said Act for 1937, in accordance with the following provisions of this North Central Region Bulletin No. 101, as Amended, and such modifications thereof and such other provisions

as may hereafter be made.

This program has been developed in accordance with the provisions of Sections 8, 15, and 16 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, but the payment of any benefits pursuant to the provisions of this program is contingent upon whatever appropriation the Congress of the United States may hereafter make for such purpose. The amount of any payment under this Program will be finally determined by such appropriation and the extent of participation in such Program. The rates of payment and the soil-building allowances set forth herein are computed upon the basis of an appropriation of \$500,000,000.

PART I. DEFINITIONS

As used herein and in all forms and documents relating to the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the North Central Region, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

SECRETARY means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United

States.

NORTH CENTRAL REGION means the area included in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

<sup>1</sup>The provisions of Supplement No. 1 to NCR-B-101 as amended, are incorporated herein. This supplement was approved February 27, 1937.

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NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION means the division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in charge of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the North Central Region.

AREA "A" means the area included in the following counties of

the following States:

ILLINOIS: All counties.

INDIANA: Adams, Allen, Bartholomew, Benton, Blackford, Boone, Carroll, Cass, Clinton, Decatur, Delaware, Fayette, Fountain, Franklin, Fulton, Gibson, Grant, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Henry, Howard, Huntington, Jasper, Jay, Johnson, Knox, Kosciusko, Lake, La Porte, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Miami, Montgomery, Morgan, Newton, Noble, Parke, Porter, Pulaski, Putnam, Randolph, Rush, Shelby, Starke, Sullivan, Tippecanoe, Tipton, Union, Vigo, Vermillion, Wabash, Warren, Wayne, Wells, White, and Whitley.

IOWA: All counties.

MINNESOTA: Blue Earth, Brown, Chippewa, Cottonwood, Dodge, Faribault, Fillmore, Freeborn, Jackson, Kandiyohi, Lac qui Parle, Le Sueur, Lincoln, Lyon, Martin, McLeod, Meeker, Mower, Murray, Nicollet, Nobles, Olmsted, Pipestone, Redwood, Renville, Rice, Rock, Sibley, Steele, Swift, Waseca, Watonwan, Yellow Medicine.

MISSOURI: Adair, Andrew, Atchison, Audrain, Boone, Buchanan, Caldwell, Callaway, Carroll, Chariton, Clark, Clay, Clinton, Daviess, DeKalb, Gentry, Grundy, Harrison, Holt, Howard, Knox, Lafayette, Lewis, Lincoln, Linn, Livingston, Macon, Marion, Mercer, Monroe, Montgomery, Nodaway, Pike, Platte, Putnam, Ralls, Randolph, Ray, St. Charles, Saline, Schuyler, Scotland, Shelby, Sullivan, Warren, Worth.

NEBRASKA: Antelope, Boone, Burt, Butler, Cass, Cedar, Colfax, Cuming, Dakota, Dixon, Dodge, Douglas, Gage, Johnson, Knox, Lancaster, Madison, Merrick, Nance, Nemaha, Otoe, Pawnee, Pierce, Platte, Polk, Richardson, Sarpy, Saunders, Seward, Stanton, Thur-

ston, Washington, Wayne, York.

OHIO: Allen, Auglaize, Butler, Champaign, Clark, Clinton, Crawford, Darke, Defiance, Delaware, Fairfield, Fayette, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Hancock, Hardin, Henry, Highland, Logan, Madison, Marion, Mercer, Miami, Montgomery, Paulding, Pickaway, Preble, Putnam, Ross, Sandusky, Seneca, Shelby, Union, Van Wert, Warren, Williams, Wood, Wyandott.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Bon Homme, Brookings, Clay, Hutchinson, Lake, Lincoln, McCook, Minnehaha, Moody, Turner, Union, Yankton. WISCONSIN: Columbia, Dane, Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette,

Rock, Walworth.

AREA "B" means the area included in the following counties of Missouri: Butler, Dunklin, Mississippi, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Ripley, Scott, and Stoddard.

AREA "C" means the area included in the following counties of

Missouri: Howell, Oregon, Ozark, and Taney.
STATE COMMITTEE OR STATE AGRICULTURAL CON-SERVATION COMMITTEE means the group of persons designated for a State to assist in the administration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in such State.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION OR COUNTY ASSOCIATION means the association in the county organized to assist in the administration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in such county. The boundaries of a county shall determine the boundaries of the association for such county provided, however, that upon approval in advance by the State committee and the Director of the North Central Division, a county may have two associations or two or more counties may have one association.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE OR COUNTY COMMITTEE means the group of persons designated for a county to assist in the administration of the 1937

Agricultural Conservation Program in such county.

SHARE-RENTED FARM means a farm that is rented for a

share of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof.

PERSON means an individual, firm, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust. The term person shall also include, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof, and any governmental agency that may be designated by the Secretary.

OPERATOR means a person who as owner or share-tenant is operating a farm and is entitled to receive a portion of the crops

produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof.

SHARE-TENANT means a person other than an owner or share-cropper who is operating a share-rented farm and is entitled to receive a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof. If a share-tenant sublets a share-rented farm to another person and both such persons are entitled to share in the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof, both shall be deemed share-tenants.

SHARECROPPER means a person who works a farm in whole or in part under general supervision of the operator and is entitled to receive for his labor a proportionate share of a crop produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof.

FARMING UNIT means all land which is farmed by an operator in 1937 as a single unit, with workstock, farm machinery, and labor

substantially separate from that of any other land.

DIVERSION FARM 2 means (1) any farm in a county operated by a person who operates a farm or farms in such county with respect to which farm or farms the sum of the general soil-depleting bases established therefor is 20 acres or more, and (2) any farm for which a cotton or tobacco soil-depleting base is established.

NONDIVERSION FARM means any farm which is not a diver-

sion farm.

DRYLAND FARM means (1) any farm not in Area "A" in Nebraska or South Dakota unless such farm is designated before May 1, 1937, by the county committee as not being a dryland farm, and (2) any farm in Area "A" in Nebraska or South Dakota designated before May 1, 1937, by the county committee as being a dryland farm.

COTTON FARM means any farm in Area "B" or in Area "C" which has a cotton soil-depleting base, or on which cotton is grown in 1937.

Farm, see Part V, section 1.

SHARECROPPER FARM means any farm operated with the aid

of sharecroppers in 1937, which farm is not a cotton farm.

ORCHARDS means the entire acreage (not abandoned) in tree fruits, nut trees, vineyards, bush fruits (including cranberries), and nursery stock on the farm on January 1, 1937, even though such

acreage is interplanted with other crops.

CROPLAND means (1) all tillable farm land from which at least one crop other than wild hay was harvested or planted for harvest between January 1, 1930, and December 31, 1936, inclusive, except farm land in a dryland farm with a productivity less than 50 percent of the productivity for the county; and (2) any other acreage devoted on January 1, 1937, to orchards.

NONCROP PLOWABLE PASTURE means any noncrop pasture land other than range land and other than land owned or controlled by the United States Government, or an agency thereof, which could be brought under cultivation without clearing, draining, or irrigating. The term "noncrop plowable pasture" shall include

any noncrop land used for the production of wild hay.

ANIMAL UNIT means the unit of measurement used to denote the grazing capacity of noncrop plowable pasture. An animal unit as used herein shall be equal to either one cow, one horse, five sheep,

two calves, two colts, or the equivalent thereof.

COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS means the entire acreage (not abandoned) in tree fruits, cultivated nut trees, vineyards, and bush fruits (including cranberries), on the farm on January 1, 1937, from which the principal part of the production is normally sold, including also the acreage of young nonbearing orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937, from which the principal part of the production will be sold.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES means vegetables and truck crops (including Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, melons, cantaloupes, strawberries, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excluding peas for canning and sweet corn for canning) of which the principal part of the production was sold to persons not living on the farm.

1937 GENERAL ACREAGE means the total acreage classified as soil-depleting on a farm in 1937, less any 1937 acreage of cotton

and tobacco on such farm.

1937 SUGAR BEET ACREAGE means the acreage planted to sugar beets on a farm in 1937, not in excess of the general soil-

depleting base for such farm.

NEW CONSERVING ACREAGE means the acreage of cropland in the farm upon which there is, on the date as of which final inspection of the farm is made for the purpose of determining performance, a good stand of a crop listed in Section 2 (a) of Part III which was seeded between November 1, 1936, and October 31, 1937, inclusive, and which acreage is classified as soil-conserving in 1937. New conserving acreage also means the acreage of cropland used in accordance with subsection (b) of Section 2 of Part III.

OLD CONSERVING ACREAGE means the acreage of cropland in the farm which was seeded prior to November 1, 1936, and upon which acreage there was a good stand of a crop listed in Section 2 (a) of Part III on or after July 1, 1937, and which acreage is

classified as soil-conserving in 1937. Old conserving acreage also means any acreage of cropland on the farm upon which there was a good stand of a crop listed in Section 2 (a) of Part III on or after July 1, 1937, which was self-seeded in the fall of 1936 and which acreage is classified as soil-conserving in 1937. Old conserving acreage also means the acreage of cropland used in accordance with Section 2 (c) of Part III.

TOTAL CONSERVING ACREAGE means the sum of the new

conserving acreage and the old conserving acreage.

DIVERSION PAYMENT means a payment for the diversion of acreage from any soil-depleting base.

CONSERVING PAYMENT means a payment for the increase of

soil-conserving acreage.
SOIL-BUILDING payment means a payment for carrying out an

approved soil-building practice.

MAXIMUM GENERAL DIVERSION PAYMENT for a farm means the largest amount of payment which may be earned for diversion of acreage from crops in the general soil-depleting base on such farm. Such amount shall be computed by multiplying the rate per acre for diversion of acreage in the general soil-depleting base for such farm by the number of acres equal to 15 percent of such base.

MAXIMUM TOBACCO DIVERSION PAYMENT for a farm for any specified type of tobacco means the largest amount of payment which may be earned for diversion of acreage in the soil-depleting base for such farm for such type of tobacco. Such amount shall be computed in the case of a Burley or cigar-leaf tobacco soil-depleting base for such farm by multiplying the rate per acre for diversion of acreage in such base by the number of acres equal to 25 percent of such base. Such amount shall be computed in the case of a dark air-cured tobacco soil-depleting base by multiplying the rate per acre for diversion of acreage in such base by the number of acres equal to 30 percent of such base.

MAXIMUM COTTON DIVERSION PAYMENT for a farm means the largest amount of payment which may be earned for diversion of acreage in the cotton soil-depleting base on such farm. Such amount shall be computed by multiplying the rate per acre for diversion of acreage from the cotton soil-depleting base for such farm, by the number of acres equal to 35 percent of such base, except that if such base is 5.7 acres or less, such amount shall be computed by multiplying such rate by two acres, or by such base, whichever is less.

MAXIMUM CONSERVING PAYMENT for a farm means the largest amount of payment which may be earned for an increase in the acreage of soil-conserving crops on such farm. Such amount shall be computed by multiplying the rate per acre for conserving payments for such farm by the acreage for which diversion payments are made with respect to such farm.

#### PART II. ESTABLISHMENT OF LIMITS, BASES, GRAZING CAPACITIES, PRODUCTIVITY INDEXES, AND YIELDS

Section 1. County Limits.—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall establish (a) a county total limit for each county, (b) a county corn limit for each county in area "A", (c) a county

cotton limit for each county in which cotton soil-depleting bases will be established, (d) a county tobacco limit for each type of tobacco for each county in which tobacco soil-depleting bases will be established for such type of tobacco, and (e) a county pasture grazing capacity limit for each county containing noncrop plowable pasture. Such county limits shall be based upon the county limits established pursuant to the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, the land measurements obtained pursuant to the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, and census reports, and in the case of the county pasture grazing capacity limit such limit shall be determined by multiplying the acreage of noncrop plowable pasture in such county by the number of animal units which an average acre of such noncrop plowable pasture will carry during the normal pasture season. The sum of the individual total soil-depleting bases, corn limits, cotton soil-depleting bases, tobacco soil-depleting bases, and grazing capacity limits for all farms in a county shall not exceed the county total limit, the county corn limit, the county cotton limit, the county tobacco limit for each type of tobacco, and the county pasture grazing capacity limit, respectively.

Section 2. Total Soil-Depleting Bases.—There shall be established for each farm a total soil-depleting base. The total soil-depleting base for any farm shall not be greater than the total acreage of cropland on such farm less the acreage in orchards. The total soil-depleting base for any farm shall be the total soil-depleting base which was or could have been established for such farm under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program subject to changes in classification of land in 1937 from that in 1936 and subject to such revision and adjustments as will result in a total soil-depleting base for such farm which is comparable to the total soil-depleting bases established for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, degree of erosion, ratio of soil-depleting crops planted in 1935 and

1936 to cropland, type of farming, and farming practices.

Section 3. Cotton Soil-Depleting Bases.—There may be established as a part of the total soil-depleting base for any farm a cotton soil-depleting base. The cotton soil-depleting base for any farm shall be the cotton soil-depleting base which was or could have been established for such farm under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program subject to such revisions and adjustments as will result in a cotton soil-depleting base for such farm which is comparable to the cotton soil-depleting bases established for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, degree of erosion, type of farming, and farming practices.

For farms on which cotton was grown in 1936 for the first time since 1933, a cotton base may be established on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton in 1936, subject to necessary adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program and further adjustments that will result in a cotton base for the farm which is comparable with cotton bases for other farms in the same community similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, degree of

erosion, type of farming, and farming practices.

Section 4. Tobacco Soil-Depleting Bases.—There may be established as a part of the total soil-depleting base for any farm a Burley, dark air-cured, or cigar leaf tobacco soil-depleting base. If a soil-depleting base for any specified type of tobacco is to be established for any farm, there shall first be established a preliminary soil-depleting base for such type of tobacco for such farm. A preliminary soil-depleting base for any farm for any specified type of tobacco shall be based upon the soil-depleting base established for such farm for such type of tobacco under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, the acreage of such type of tobacco grown on such farm in 1935 and 1936, the acreage of such type of tobacco grown on, and the soil-depleting bases established for such type of tobacco for other farms in the same community similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, and farming practices. If the acreage planted to any specified type of tobacco in 1937 on

any farm is less than fifty percent of the preliminary soil-depleting base established for such farm for such type of tobacco, the soil-depleting base for such farm for such type of tobacco shall be adjusted downward so that the soil-depleting base established for such farm for such type of tobacco shall be adjusted type of tobacco does not exceed an acreage equal to twice the acreage of such type of tobacco planted on such farm

in 1937.

For the purpose of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the North Central Region, Eastern Ohio Export tobacco shall be

regarded as Burley tobacco.

Section 5. General Soil-Depleting Bases.—There may be established as a part of the total soil-depleting base for any farm a general soil-depleting base. The general soil-depleting base for any farm shall represent the acreage on such farm normally used for the production of all soil-depleting crops except cotton and tobacco. The general soil-depleting base for any farm shall be determined by subtracting the sum of any cotton and tobacco soil-depleting bases established for such farm from the total soil-depleting base established for such farm.

Section 6. Soil-Conserving Bases.—The soil-conserving base for any farm shall be determined by subtracting the total soil-depleting base plus the acreage in orchards from the total acreage of cropland

in such farm.

Section 7. Corn Limits.—There shall be established for each diversion farm in Area "A" a corn limit. The corn limit established for any diversion farm shall be based on the ratio of corn planted on such farm in 1935 and 1936 to cropland, type of soil, topography, degree of erosion, size, and productivity. The corn limit established for any diversion farm shall be comparable to the corn limit established

lished for similar farms in the same community.

Section 8. Pasture Grazing Capacities.—There shall be established for each farm containing noncrop plowable pasture land a pasture grazing capacity for such farm expressed in terms of animal units. Such grazing capacity for any farm shall represent the total number of animal units which the noncrop plowable pasture in such farm will carry during the normal pasture season. Such grazing capacity for any farm shall be determined by first establishing the pasture grazing capacity for an average acre of noncrop plowable

pasture land in such farm by making such deviation from the pasture grazing capacity established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for an average acre of noncrop plowable pasture land in the county as is justified by the composition, palatability, density of vegetative growth, and topographic features of the noncrop plowable pasture land in such farm. The pasture grazing capacity so determined for an average acre of noncrop plowable pasture land in such farm shall be multiplied by the acreage of noncrop plowable pasture land in such farm. The result so obtained shall be the

pasture grazing capacity of such farm.

Section 9. Rates of Payment, Productivity Indexes, and Yields.—(a) County Rates of General Diversion and Conserving Payments.—There shall be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for each county a county rate of payment per acre for diversion from the general soil-depleting base. Such county rates of payment will be an average of \$6.00 for the United States and will vary among counties as the productivity of the cropland in the county devoted to the production of corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, grain sorghums, soybeans, dry edible beans, sorghum for syrup, broomcorn, potatoes, and sweetpotatoes varies as compared to the productivity of the cropland in the United States devoted to the production of such crops. In counties in Area "A" the rate thus determined shall be increased 5 percent. The county rate of payment per acre for conserving payments shall be fifty percent of the county rate of payment per acre for diversion from the general soil-depleting base.

(b) Productivity Indexes.—There shall be established a general productivity index for each farm. Such productivity index shall be based upon the normal yield per acre for the farm of the major soil-depleting crop in the county as compared to the normal yield per acre for such crop for the county. Where the yield of the major soil-depleting crop for any farm in the county does not accurately reflect the productivity of such farm, the yield of such other crop as does accurately reflect the productivity of such farm may be used, provided that the productivity index for such farm shall, if necessary, be adjusted so as to be fair and equitable as compared with the productivity indexes for other farms in the county having similar soils or productive capacity, and as contrasted with other farms

in the county having different soils and productive capacity.

(c) Tobacco Yield.—There shall be established for each county where soil-depleting bases will be established for any specified type of tobacco a county check yield expressed in pounds per acre for each such type of tobacco. Such county check yield for any specified type of tobacco shall be the check yield which was established under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program. There shall be established for each farm for which a soil-depleting base will be established for any specified type of tobacco a tobacco yield expressed in pounds per acre, such yield to be the normal annual tobacco yield per acre for such farm for such type of tobacco. For each type of tobacco the sum of the products obtained by multiplying each tobacco soil-depleting base by the tobacco yield for such farm shall not exceed the product obtained by multiplying the sum

of all such tobacco soil-depleting bases in the county by the county

tobacco check yield.

(d) Cotton Yield.—There shall be established for each county where cotton soil-depleting bases will be established, a county cotton check yield expressed in pounds per acre. Such county cotton check yield shall be the check yield which was established under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program. There shall be established for each farm upon which a cotton soil-depleting base will be established, a cotton yield expressed in pounds per acre, such yield to be the normal annual cotton yield per acre for such farm. The sum of the products obtained by multiplying each cotton soil-depleting base by the cotton yield for such farm shall not exceed the product obtained by multiplying the sum of all the cotton soil-depleting bases for the county by the county cotton check yield.

(e) Sugar Beet Yield.—There shall be established for each farm upon which sugar beets are planted in 1937, a sugar beet yield. Such sugar beet yield shall be expressed in short tons per acre and shall be the yield which was or could have been established under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, subject to such adjustments as will make the sugar beet yield for such farm comparable with the sugar beet yields for other farms in the county which are similar with respect to type of soil and productive capacity. If no sugar beets were planted on the farm during the seven years 1930 to 1936, inclusive, but are planted on such farm in 1937, the sugar beet yield for such farm shall be the average annual yield for the years 1930 to 1935, inclusive, of the factory district in which is located the factory to which the sugar beets from such farm will be delivered in 1937.

Section 10. Appeals.—Any person who has reason to believe that any base or limit established for such person's farm is not equitable, may request the county committee to reconsider its recommendations. If no agreement is reached between such person and such committee, an appeal may be taken to the State Committee in accordance with the instructions issued by the Director of the North Central Division.

#### PART III. CLASSIFICATION OF FARMLAND

The use of farmland in 1937 shall be classified as either soil-depleting, soil-conserving, or neutral, as set forth in this Part III. In order for any cropland, other than an entire field, to be classified as either soil-conserving or neutral, such cropland, except cropland strip-cropped or strip-fallowed, must be in a solid block contiguous to the entire side or end of a field and the line between the cropland classified as neutral or soil-conserving and the remaining portion of the field must be straight. Except as otherwise provided, if any acreage on the farm is used for the production of interplanted crops, the actual acreage of each interplanted crop shall be classified as set forth in this Part III. The entire acreage first devoted to an orchard after January 1, 1937, shall be classified as though such orchard had not been planted. Any acreage upon which unadapted seed or mixtures containing any unadapted seed is planted in 1937 shall be classified as if such unadapted seed or such mixtures were not planted.

Section 1. Soil-Depleting.—Farmland devoted to the crops and uses specified in this Section 1, or such other similar crops and uses as are designated by the Director of the North Central Division, shall be classified as soil-depleting:

(a) Land planted in 1937 to the following crops:

- (1) Corn (field, sweet, and popcorn).
- (2) Grain sorghums and sweet sorghums.
- (3) Cotton. (4) Tobacco.
- (5) Sugar beets.
- (6) Rice.(7) Field beans and field peas.
- (8) Canning peas.
- (9) Hemp.

- (10) Broomcorn.
- (11) Mint.
- (12) Mangels and cowbeets. (13) Cultivated sunflowers.
- (14) Truck and vegetable crops. (15) Potatoes and sweetpotatoes.
- (16) Melons and strawberries.
- (17) Bulbs and flowers.
- (18) Asparagus and artichokes.
- (b) Land used in 1937 for the production of the following crops:
  - (1) Wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, buckwheat, emmer, speltz, and mixtures of any of such crops, har-vested for grain in 1937.
  - (2) Millet and Sudan grass for seed.
  - (3) Soybeans and cowpeas for grain or seed except in Area "B."
- (4) Rape for seed.
- (5) Strawberries. (6) Bulbs and flowers.
- (7) Vetch for seed.
- (8) Asparagus.
- (c) The acreage by which the sum of the idle cropland and the acreage planted to any of the following crops and used as specified herein, exceeds the acreage obtained by subtracting the old conserving acreage from the soil-conserving base:
- (1) Wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, emmer, speltz, and mixtures of any such crops, not harvested for grain. This item includes any acreage thus used except:
  - a. Any acreage of such crops planted in the fall of 1936, not cut for grain or hay in 1937, and used in 1937 in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of this Part III (soil-conserving) or items (1) or (3) of Section 3a of this Part III (neutral).

b. Any acreage of such crops planted in the fall of 1937 for harvest in 1938.

c. Any acreage of such of these crops as are included in and used as specified in item 5 of Section 3a of this Part III.

d. Any acreage of such crops used as a nurse crop, seeded at a rate not in excess of one-half the normal rate of seeding alone for grain and not harvested as grain or hay.

- (2) Soybeans, cowpeas, and buckwheat not harvested as grain or seed. (This item (2) does not include any acreage planted to soybeans, cowpeas, and buckwheat and used as specified in item (1) of Section 2(b) of Part III.) This item (2), insofar as it relates to soybeans and cowpeas, is not applicable to Area "B"
  - (3) Millet and Sudan grass not harvested for seed.
  - (4) Rape not harvested for seed.

Section 2. Soil-Conserving.—Cropland in 1937 not used as set forth in Sections 1 and 3 of this Part III and devoted to the crops and uses specified in this Section 2, or such other similar crops and uses as are designated by the Director of the North Central Division shall be classified as soil-conserving: (This Section 2 does not exclude any acreage planted in the fall of 1936 to any of the crops listed in

item (1) of Section 1(b) of this Part III if such crop is not har-

vested as grain or hav.)

(a) Cropland upon which there was a good stand on or after July 1, 1937, of any of the following crops seeded before November 1, 1936; and cropland upon which there is, on the date as of which final inspection is made for the purpose of determining performance, a good stand which, with the exception of the crops listed in item (4) hereof, would normally survive the winter of 1937-38, of any of the following crops seeded between November 1, 1936, and October 31, 1937, inclusive, provided, there is evidence that the nurse crop, if any, was seeded at a rate not in excess of one-half the normal rate of seeding alone for grain.

 Perennial legumes.—Alfalfa, kudzu, sericea, and white clover.
 Perennial grasses.—Bluegrass, Dallis, timothy, redtop, reed canary grass, orchard grass, Bermuda grass, carpet grass, bromegrass, crested wheat grass, slender wheat grass, western wheat grass, gramma grasses, buffalo grass, bluestem grasses, Koeleria, perennial ryegrass, meadow fescue.

(3) Biennial legumes.—Sweet, red, alsike, and mammoth clovers.

(4) Annual sweet clover, lespedeza, crotolaria.

(5) Mixtures of legumes listed under items 1, 3, and 4 of this subsection (2), or mixtures of such legumes and the grasses listed under item 2 of this subsection (a).

(6) Trees, other than fruit or nut trees, planted since January 1, 1934.

- (b) Cropland used as follows:
- (1) Incorporation into the soil as green manure by plowing or discing of a good vegetative growth of soybeans, velvet beans, cowpeas, or buckwheat seeded before July 1, 1937, and followed by a winter cover crop where the land is subject to erosion.
  - (c) Cropland used as follows:
- (1) Planted to crimson clover, bur-clover, vetch, (except vetch harvested for seed) black medica and yellow treefoil (hop clover) in the fall of 1936, provided there is a good stand of any of such crops on such acreage on or after March 1, 1937.

(2) Planted to soybeans and cowpeas in Area "B", provided there is a good stand of such crops on such acreage on or after July 1, 1937.

Section 3. Neutral.—Farmland not used as specified in Sections 1 and 2 of this Part III and devoted to the crops and uses specified in this Section 3, or such other similar crops and uses as are designated by the Director of the North Central Division, shall be classified as neutral:

- (a) Farmland used in 1937 for the following purposes:
- (1) Land summer fallowed on which the first tillage operation is completed by the date hereinafter specified and which land is properly cultivated until August 1, 1937, in such a manner as to prevent wind erosion, water erosion, and weed growth. The first tillage operation must be completed by June 1, 1937, except (a) in Nebraska the first tillage operation must be completed by May 15, 1937, and (b) in the following counties of Ashland, Bayfield, Douglas, Iron, and Vilas in Wisconsin; in the following counties of Aitkin, Becker, Beltrami, Cass, Carlton, Clay, Clearwater, Cook, Crow Wing, Hubbard, Itasca, Kittson, Koochiching, Lake, Lake of the Woods, Marshall, Mahnomen, Norman, Otter Tail, Pennington, Polk, Red Lake, Roseau, St. Louis, Wadena, and Wilkin in Minnesota; in the following counties of Alger, Baraga, Chippewa, Delta, Dickinson, Gogebic, Houghton, Iron, Keweenaw, Luce, Mackinac, Marquette, Margarite, Ontangon, and Schoelereft in Michigan, the first tillage exercities Menominee, Ontonagon, and Schoolcraft in Michigan, the first tillage operation must be completed by June 15, 1937, and (c) if an old stand of a crop listed in Section 2 (a) of this Part III is plowed before July 1, 1937, the first tillage operation on such land must be completed by July 1, 1937. (This item (1) includes any acreage planted in the fall of 1936 to any of the crops listed

in item (1) of Section 1 (b) of this Part III if such crop is not harvested for grain or hay in 1937 and such acreage otherwise meets the requirements of this item (1).)

(2) The acreage in orchards.

(3) Seeded in 1937 to a crop specified in subsection (a) of Section 2 of this Part III, in accordance with good farming practices and upon which, due to uncontrollable natural causes, there is not a good stand which, with the exception of the crops listed in item (4) hereof, would survive the winter of 1937-38, provided, the nurse crop, if any, was seeded at a rate not in excess of one-half the normal rate of seeding alone for grain and was not harvested as grain or hay. (This item (3) includes any acreage planted in the fall of 1936 to any of the crops listed in item (1) of Section 1 (b) of this Part III if such crop is not harvested as grain or hay in 1937 and if such acreage otherwise meets the requirements of this item (3).)

(4) Waste land, roads, lanes, lots, yards, noncrop pasture land, land

reverting to permanent pasture, and noncrop woodland.

(5) Noncrop pasture land planted before June 1, 1937, to wheat, oats, barley, rye, ryegrass, emmer, speltz, Sudan grass, and small grain mixtures, and not used for grain, seed, or hay, if, because of unusual weather conditions, such land has become unfit for grazing and if written statement is obtained from the county committee designating the area of such noncrop pasture land.

the county committee designating the area of such noncrop pasture land.

(6) Land planted to rye, cane, or Sudan grass on Valentine sandy loam soils in Dundy, Chase, Perkins, Hayes, Lincoln, Garden, Morrill, Sheridan, Sioux, Dawes, Scotts Bluff, Banner, Kimball, Cheyenne, Deuel, Keith, Arthur, McPherson, and Logan Counties in Nebraska, provided, (1) such crops are seeded before June 15, 1937, at the normal rate of seeding for grain, (2) a good growth of such crops is obtained and not harvested for grain or hay, or pastured, and (3) the county committee after inspection has approved and designated such cropland.

(7) Land devoted to the production of ginseng.

- (b) The acreage equal to the sum of the idle cropland and the acreage planted to any of the following crops and used as specified herein not in excess of the acreage obtained by subtracting the old conserving acreage from the soil-conserving base:
- (1) Wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, emmer, speltz, and mixtures of any such crops, not harvested for grain. This item includes any acreage thus used except
  - a. Any acreage of such crops planted in the fall of 1936, set out for grain or hay in 1937 and used in 1937 in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of this Part III (soil-conserving) or items (1) or (3) of Section 3 (a) of this Part III (neutral).

b. Any acreage of such crops planted in the fall of 1937 for harvest in

1938.

c. Any acreage of such of these crops as are included in and used as

specified in item 5 of Section 3 (a) of this Part III.

- d. Any acreage of such crops used as a nurse crop, seeded at a rate not in excess of one-half the normal rate of seeding alone for grain and not harvested as grain or hay.
- (2) Soybeans, cowpeas, and buckwheat not harvested as grain or seed. (This item (2) does not include any acreage planted to soybeans, cowpeas, and buckwheat and used as specified in item (1) of Section 2 (b) of this Part III.) This item (2), insofar as it relates to soybeans and cowpeas is not applicable to Area "B."

(3) Millet and Sudan grass not harvested for seed.

(4) Rape not harvested for seed.

### PART IV. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF PAYMENT

In connection with the utilization in 1937 of farmland in the North Central Region, payments will be made in the amounts and subject to the conditions hereinafter set forth:

Section 1. Rates of Diversion and Conserving Payments.—The rates for diversion and conserving payments shall be as follows:

(a) The rate per acre for general diversion payments for a farm shall be the county rate per acre for general diversion payments multiplied by the productivity index of crops in the general soil-

depleting base for such farm.

(b) The rate per acre for tobacco diversion payments for a farm shall be the result obtained, less the rate for conserving payments for such farm, by multiplying the number of pounds representing the normal yield per acre of the specified type of tobacco for such farm, in the case of Burley tobacco by 5 cents; in the case of dark air-cured tobacco by 3½ cents; and in the case of cigar-leaf tobacco by 3 cents.

(c) The rate per acre for cotton diversion payments for a farm shall be the result obtained, less the rate for conserving payments for such farm, by multiplying the number of pounds representing the normal yield per acre of cotton for such farm by 5 cents.

(d) The rate per acre for conserving payments for a farm shall be the county rate per acre for conserving payments multiplied by the productivity index of crops in the general soil-depleting base for such farm.

Section 2. Share of Payments, Allowances, and Deductions.— The share of any person in any payments, allowances, or deductions computed with respect to any farm shall be determined as follows:

(a) If the operator of a farm is the owner of such farm, and such farm is not operated with the aid of sharecroppers, such person's share of any payment, soil-building allowance, or deduction computed with respect to such

farm shall be 100 percent.

(b) The share of the owner and of the operator of a share-rented farm, not a cotton or sharecropper farm, of any diversion payment, conserving payment, soil-building payment, soil-building allowance, or deduction computed with respect to such farm, shall be such person's share of the principal soil-depleting crop, or the proceeds thereof, under the lease or operating agreement relating to such farm. The term "principal soil-depleting crop", as used herein, means the soil-depleting crop, exclusive of sugar beets, to which the greatest number of acres on the farm is devoted. For the purpose of this Section 2, all small grains, or the proceeds thereof, which are divided in the same percentage shall be considered as one soil-depleting crop. If there is no soil-depleting crop, exclusive of sugar beets, which has a larger acreage than any other soil-depleting crop on the farm, the principal soil-depleting crop shall be the soil-depleting crop on the farm which is of major importance in terms of acreage in the county in which such farm is located. If no soil-depleting crop, exclusive of sugar beets, is planted on a share-rented farm in 1937, the share of the owner and of the operator of such farm of any diversion payment, conserving payment, soil-building payment, soil-building allowance, or deduction computed with respect to such farm shall be 50 percent.

(c) The share of the owner and operator of a share-rented farm, not operated with the aid of sharecroppers, of any sugar beet payment computed with respect to such farm, shall be such person's share of the sugar beets, or the proceeds thereof, under the lease or operating agreement relating to such

(d) If a person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to a cotton farm, such person's share of any diversion payment computed with respect to such farm shall be determined as follows: 371/2 percent to the person who furnished the land in such farm; 12½ percent to the person who furnished the workstock and equipment; 50 percent to be divided among the persons who are parties to the lease or operating agreement relating to such farm in the proportion in which such persons are entitled to share under such lease or operating agreement in the crops grown on such farm in 1937, or the proceeds thereof, with respect to which any diversion payment is made, provided, however, if on such farm no crop was planted in 1937 with respect to which a diversion payment is made, such person's share of such payment shall be his share specified in an agreement among the persons who are parties

to the lease or operating agreement relating to such farm, which agreement is approved by the county committee, and if no such agreement is approved by the county committee, such payment shall be divided equally among the persons who are parties to the lease or operating agreement relating to such

(e) If a person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to a sharecropper farm, the share of such person in any diversion or sugar beet payment made with respect to such farm shall be the proportion in which such person is entitled to share under the lease or operating agreement relating to such farm in the crops grown on such farm in 1937, or the proceeds thereof, with respect to which any such payments are made, provided, however, if on such farm no crop was planted in 1937 with respect to which any diversion payment is made, such person's share of such payment shall be his share specified in an agreement among the persons who are parties to the lease or operating agreement relating to such farm, which agreement is approved by the county committee, and if no such agreement is approved by the county committee, such payment shall be divided equally among the persons who are parties to the lease or operating agreement relating to such farm.

(f) If a person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to a cotton or sharecropper farm, such person's share of any conserving payment computed with respect to such farm shall be the percentage that the sum of all diversion payments computed for such person is of the sum of all diversion

payments computed for such farm.

(g) If a person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to a cotton or a sharecropper farm, the total soil-building payment for such person with respect to such farm shall be the sum of the share of such person in the soil-building payment for each practice computed as follows: The soilbuilding payment for any practice shall be made to the person, determined by the county committee, who has incurred the expense in 1937 with respect to which the soil-building payment is to be made; where two or more persons are determined by the county committee to have incurred the expense in 1937 with respect to such practice, the soil-building payment for such practice shall

be divided equally between such persons.

(h) The term "person's percentage" as used in this bulletin with reference to a person who is both the owner and operator of a farm, not operated with the aid of sharecroppers, and also as used with reference to any diversion. conserving, or soil-building payment, computed for such person with respect to such farm, or any deduction or soil-building allowance computed for such person with respect to such farm, shall mean the percentage determined for such person for such farm under subsection (a) of this Section 2. The term "person's percentage" as used in this bulletin with reference to a person who is an owner or operator of a share-rented farm, not a cotton or sharecropper farm, and also as used with reference to any diversion, conserving, or soil-building payment, computed for such person with respect to such farm, or any deduction or soil-building allowance computed for such person with respect to such farm, shall mean the percentage determined for such person for such farm under subsection (b) of this Section 2. The term "person's percentage" as used in this bulletin with reference to a person who is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to a cotton farm or a sharecropper farm, and also as used with reference to a general, cotton, or specified type of tobacco diversion payment computed for such person with respect to such farm, shall mean: In the case of a cotton farm, the percentage determined for such person for such particular kind of diversion payment under subsection (d) of this Section 2, and in the case of a sharecropper farm, the percentage determined for such person for such particular kind of diversion payment under subsection (e) of this Section 2. The term "person's percentage" as used in this bulletin with reference to a person who is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to a sharecropper farm, and also as used with reference to a sugar beet payment computed for such person with respect to such farm shall mean the percentage determined for such person for such payment under subsection (e) of this Section 2. The term "person's percentage" as used in this bulletin with reference to a person who is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to a cotton farm or a sharecropper farm and also as used with reference to a conserving payment computed for such person with respect to such farm shall mean the percentage determined for such person for such payment under subsection (f) of this Section 2. The term "person's percentage" as used in this bulletin with reference to a person who is an owner.

operator, or sharecropper with respect to a cotton farm or a sharecropper farm, and also as used with reference to any deduction computed for such person with respect to such farm, shall mean the percentage that the sum of all payments computed for such person with respect to such farm is of the sum of all payments computed for such farm. The term "person's percentage" as used in this bulletin with reference to a person who is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to a cotton farm or a sharecropper farm, and also as used with reference to the soil-building allowance for such farm shall mean the percentage that the total soil-building payments computed for such person with respect to such farm is of the total soil-building payments computed with respect to such farm. If there is no payment computed for a person who is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to a cotton or sharecropper farm, and there is a deduction computed with respect to such farm shall be such person's percentage with respect to such deduction for such farm shall be such person's percentage of the principal soil-depleting crop on such farm.

Any share of payments shall be computed and paid without regard to questions of title under State law, without deductions of claims for advances, and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or the proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any creditor. If the Secretary, upon the basis of an investigation by the State Committee, finds that any person has for 1937 made any change from any previous leasing or cropping arrangement for the farm, for the purpose of, or which would have the effect of, diverting to such person any payment to which any tenants or sharecroppers would be entitled if the previous leasing or cropping arrangement were in effect for 1937, the amount of any payment which would otherwise be made to such person may be withheld in whole or in part.

Section 3. Diversion and Conserving Payments if a Person is an Owner, Operator, or Sharecropper with Respect to Only One Farm in a County.—If a person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to only one diversion farm in a county, the amount of diversion and conserving payments which shall be made to such person in such county shall, subject to the provisions of Sections 10, 15, 17, and 18 of this Part IV, be computed as follows:

(a) General diversion payments shall be computed by multiply-

(a) General diversion payments shall be computed by multiplying the acreage by which the 1937 general acreage on such farm is less than the general soil-depleting base for such farm by the rate per acre for general diversion payments for such farm and multiplying this result by such person's percentage, provided, such payment shall not be in excess of such person's percentage of the maximum

general diversion payment for such farm.

(b) Tobacco diversion payments for a specified type of tobacco shall be computed by multiplying the acreage by which the 1937 acreage of such type of tobacco on such farm is less than the soil-depleting base for such farm for such type of tobacco by the rate per acre for diversion payments for such farm for such type of tobacco and multiplying this result by such person's percentage, provided, such payment shall not be in excess of such person's percentage of the maximum diversion payment for such farm for such type of tobacco.

(c) Cotton diversion payments shall be computed by multiplying the acreage by which the 1937 cotton acreage on such farm is less than the cotton soil-depleting base for such farm by the rate per acre for cotton diversion payments for such farm and multiplying

this result by such person's percentage, provided, such payment shall not be in excess of such person's percentage of the maximum cotton

diversion payment for such farm.

(d) Conserving payments shall be computed by multiplying the sum of (1) the old conserving acreage on such farm in excess of the soil-conserving base for such farm, and (2) the new conserving acreage on such farm, by the rate per acre for conserving payments for such farm and multiplying this result by such person's percentage, provided, such payment shall not be in excess of such person's percentage of the maximum conserving payment for such farm.

Section 4. Sugar Beet Payment.—If a person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to only one farm in a county upon which sugar beets are planted in 1937, the amount of the sugar beet payment which shall be made to such person in such county shall, subject to the provision of Sections 10, 15, 17 and 18 of this Part IV, be computed as follows: The sugar beet acreage allotment for such farm shall be multiplied by an amount per acre equal to 12½ cents for each 100 pounds, raw value, of sugar commercially recoverable from the normal yield per acre of sugar beets for such farm and this result shall be multiplied by such person's percentage, provided:

(a) An acreage customarily used in a rotation with sugar beets on such farm in 1937 equal to at least 40 percent of the 1937 sugar beet acreage is classified as soil-conserving on such farm in 1937, or

(b) Both

(1) An acreage customarily used in a rotation with sugar beets on such farm in 1937 equal to at least 20 percent of the 1937 sugar beet acreage is classified as soil-conserving on such farm in 1937, and

(2) All the 1937 sugar beet acreage on such farm is on land not devoted

to sugar beets in more than two of the years 1934, 1935, and 1936;

Provided, further, if the condition under subsection (a) of this Section 4 is not met and only one of the conditions under subsection (b) of this Section 4 is met, payment will be made to such person in an amount equal to one-half the sugar beet payment which would be made to such person with respect to such farm if the condition under subsection (a) of this Section 4 was met, or if both the conditions under subsection (b) of this Section 4 were met.

If a person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to more than one farm in a county upon which farms sugar beets are planted in 1937, the total sugar beet payment to such person with respect to such farms shall, subject to the provisions of Sections 6, 7, 8, 11, 15, 17 and 18 of this Part IV, be the sum of the sugar beet payments computed for each such farm for such person as

provided in this Section 4.

The acreage allotment for any farm with respect to which the sugar beet payment will be made will be the 1937 sugar beet acreage on such farm, unless the estimated acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in the United States in 1937 exceeds the acreage determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to be required with normal yields to produce 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar. In the event the estimated total acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in the United States in 1937 exceeds the acreage so determined, the sugar beet acreage allotment for the farm shall be that percentage of the 1937 sugar beet acreage on such farm which is computed by dividing the acreage so determined to be required

to produce 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar by the estimated total acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in the United States

in 1937.

Section 5. Rice Payment.—If a person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to a farm on which rice is grown in 1937, payment will be made to such person in an amount determined in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the bulletins heretofore or which may hereafter be issued relating to the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the North Central Region, and the provisions concerning rice contained in bulletins heretofore or which may hereafter be issued relating to the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the Southern Region.

Section 6. Total Amount of General Diversion Payments if a Person is an Owner, Operator, or Sharecropper with Respect to More than One Farm in a County.—If a person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to more than one farm in a county, the total amount of general diversion payments to such person in such county shall, subject to the provisions of Sections 7, 8, 11, 15, 17, and 18 of this Part IV, be computed as follows:

(a) For each diversion farm in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, multiply the acreage by which the 1937 general acreage on such farm is less than the general soil-depleting base for such farm by the rate per acre for general diversion payments for such farm and multiply this result by such person's percentage.

(b) Add the amounts obtained under subsection (a) of this

Section 6.

(c) For each diversion farm in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, multiply the acreage by which the 1937 general acreage on such farm is in excess of the general soil-depleting base for such farm by the rate per acre for general diversion payments for such farm and multiply this result by such person's percentage.

(d) Add the amounts obtained under subsection (c) of this Sec-

tion 6.

(e) For each diversion farm in the county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, multiply the maximum general diversion payment for such farm by such person's percentage.

(f) Add the amounts obtained under subsection (e) of this Sec-

tion 6.

(g) If the amount obtained under subsection (d) of this Section 6 exceeds the amount obtained under subsection (b) of this Section 6, a deduction in the amount of such excess shall be made from any payments which otherwise would be made to such person with respect to any farms in such county with respect to which such person is an

owner, operator, or sharecropper.

(h) The total general diversion payments which shall be made to such person with respect to such farms shall be the amount obtained by subtracting the amount obtained under subsection (d) of this Section 6 from the amount obtained under subsection (b) of this Section 6, or the amount obtained under subsection (f) of this Section 6, whichever is less.

Section 7. Total Amount of Tobacco Diversion Payments if a Person is an Owner, Operator, or Sharecropper with Respect to More Than One Farm in a County.—If a person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to more than one farm in a county, the total amount of diversion for a specified type of tobacco payment to such person in such county shall, subject to the provisions of Sections 6, 8, 11, 15, 17, and 18 of this Part IV, be computed as follows:

(a) For each farm in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, multiply the acreage by which the 1937 acreage of such type of tobacco on such farm is less than the soil-depleting base for such farm for such type of tobacco by the rate per acre for diversion payments for such farm for such type of tobacco and multiply this result by such person's percentage.

(b) Add the amounts obtained under subsection (a) of this

Section 7.

(c) For each farm in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, multiply the acreage by which the 1937 acreage of such type of tobacco on such farm is in excess of the soil-depleting base for such farm for such type of tobacco by the rate per acre for diversion payments for such farm for such type of tobacco and multiply this result by such person's percentage.

(d) Add the amounts obtained under subsection (c) of this Sec-

tion 7.

(e) For each farm in the county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, multiply the maximum diversion payment for such farm for such type of tobacco and multiply this result by such person's percentage.

(f) Add the amounts obtained under subsection (e) of this Sec-

tion 7.

(g) If the amount obtained under subsection (d) of this Section 7 exceeds the amount obtained under subsection (b) of this Section 7, a deduction in the amount of such excess shall be made from any payments which otherwise would be made to such person with respect to any farms in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper.

(h) The total diversion payments for such type of tobacco which shall be made to such person with respect to such farms shall be the amount obtained by subtracting the amount obtained under subsection (d) of this Section 7 from the amount obtained under subsection (b) of this Section 7, or the amount obtained under subsection

(f) of this Section 7, whichever is less.

Section 8. Total Amount of Cotton Diversion Payments if a Person is an Owner, Operator, or Sharecropper with Respect to More Than One Farm in a County.—If a person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to more than one farm in a county, the total amount of cotton diversion payments to such person in such county shall, subject to the provisions of Sections 6, 7, 11, 15, 17, and 18, of this Part IV, be computed as follows:

(a) For each farm in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, multiply the acreage by which the 1937 cotton acreage on such farm is less than the cotton

soil-depleting base for such farm by the rate per acre for cotton diversion payments for such farm and multiply this result by such person's percentage.

(b) Add the amounts obtained under subsection (a) of this Sec-

tion 8.

(c) For each farm in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, multiply the acreage by which the 1937 cotton acreage on such farm is in excess of the cotton soil-depleting base for such farm by the rate per acre for cotton diversion payments for such farm and multiply this result by such person's percentage.

(d) Add the amounts obtained under subsection (c) of this Sec-

tion 8.

(e) For each farm in the county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, multiply the maximum cotton diversion payment for such farm and multiply this result by such person's percentage.

(f) Add the amounts obtained under subsection (e) of this Sec-

tion 8.

(g) If the amount obtained under subsection (d) of this Section 8 exceeds the amount obtained under subsection (b) of this Section 8, a deduction in the amount of such excess shall be made from any payments which otherwise would be made to such person with respect to any farms in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper.

(h) The total cotton diversion payments which shall be made to such person with respect to such farms shall be the amount obtained by subtracting the amount obtained under subsection (d) of this Section 8 from the amount obtained under subsection (b) of this Section 8, or the amount obtained under subsection (f) of this Section 8,

whichever is less.

Section 9. Total Amount of Conserving Payments if a Person is an Owner, Operator, or Sharecropper with Respect to More Than One Farm in a County.—If a person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to more than one farm in a county, the total amount of conserving payments to such person in such county shall, subject to the provisions of Sections 6, 7, 8, 11, 15, 17, and 18 of this Part IV, be computed as follows:

(a) For each diversion farm in such county, not also a dryland farm, with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, obtain the sum of (1) the old conserving acreage on such farm in excess of the soil-conserving base for such farm, and

(2) the new conserving acreage on such farm.

(b) For each diversion farm in such county, not also a dryland farm, with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, and upon which the total soil-depleting base for such farm exceeds the total acreage on such farm, classified as soil-deplet-

ing in 1937, determine the amount of such excess.

(c) For each farm for which an acreage was obtained under subsection (b) of this Section 9, determine which one of the acreages obtained for such farm under subsections (a) and (b) of this Section 9 is the smaller and multiply the smaller by the rate per acre for conserving payments for such farm and multiply this result by such person's percentage.

(d) Add the amounts obtained under subsection (c) of this Sec-

tion 9.

(e) For each diversion farm in such county, not also a dryland farm, with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, and upon which the total soil-depleting base for such farm is greater than the total acreage on such farm classified as soil-depleting in 1937, multiply such difference by the rate per acre for conserving payments for such farm and multiply this result by such person's percentage.

(f) Add the amounts obtained under subsection (e) of this Sec-

tion 9.

(g) For each diversion farm in such county, not also a dryland farm, with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, and upon which the total acreage on such farm classified as soil-depleting in 1937 is greater than the total soil-depleting base for such farm, multiply such difference by the rate per acre for conserving payments for such farm and multiply this result by such person's percentage.

(h) Add the amounts obtained under subsection (g) of this Sec-

tion 9.

(i) Subtract the amount obtained under subsection (h) of this Section 9 from the amount obtained under subsection (f) of this Section 9.

(j) For each diversion farm in the county, not also a dryland farm, with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, multiply the sum of 15 percent of the general soil-depleting base, 25 percent of the Burley tobacco soil-depleting base, 26 percent of the cigar leaf tobacco soil-depleting base, 30 percent of the dark air-cured tobacco soil-depleting base, and 35 percent of the cotton soil-depleting base by the rate per acre for conserving payments for such farm and multiply this result by such person's percentage.

(k) Add the amounts obtained under subsection (j) of this Sec-

tion 9.

(1) Whichever of the amounts obtained under subsections (d), (i), and (k) of this Section 9 is the smallest shall be the total conserving payment which shall be made to such person with respect

to such farms.

Section 10. Deductions if a Person is an Owner, Operator, or Sharecropper with Respect to Only One Farm in a County.—If a person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to only one farm in a county, a deduction will be made from any payment which otherwise would be made to such person with respect to such farm under the following conditions and in the following amounts:

(a) If such farm is a diversion farm and if the 1937 general acreage on such farm exceeds the general soil-depleting base for such farm, the amount of deduction for such person for such excess shall be computed by multiplying such number of excess acres by the rate per acre for general diversion payments for such farm and multiplying this result by such person's percentage.

(b) If such farm is a diversion farm and if the 1937 corn acreage on such farm exceeds the corn limit for such farm, the amount of deduction for such person for such excess shall be computed by multiplying such number of excess acres by the rate per acre for general diversion payments for such farm and

multiplying this result by such person's percentage.

(c) If the 1937 acreage of a specified type of tobacco on such farm exceeds the soil-depleting base for such type of tobacco for such farm, the amount of deduction for such person for such excess shall be computed by multiplying

such number of excess acres by the rate per acre for diversion payments for such farm for such type of tobacco and multiplying this result by such person's

percentage.

(d) If the 1937 acreage of cotton on such farm exceeds the cotton soil-depleting base for such farm, the amount of deduction for such person for such excess shall be computed by multiplying such number of excess acres by the rate per acre for cotton diversion payments for such farm and multiplying this result by such person's percentage.

(e) If such farm is a nondiversion farm and if the 1937 general acreage on such farm is in excess of twenty acres, the amount of deduction for such person for such excess shall be computed by multiplying such number of excess acres by the rate per acre for general diversion payments which would be determined for such farm if it were a diversion farm and multiplying this result by such

person's percentage.

(f) If such farm is a nondiversion farm in Area "A", and if the 1987 corn acreage on such farm is in excess of twenty acres, the amount of deduction for such person for such excess shall be computed by multiplying such number of excess acres by the rate per acre for general diversion payments which would be determined for such farm if it were a diversion farm and multiplying this result by such person's percentage.

If a person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to more than one nondiversion farm in a county, upon which the 1937 general acreage is in excess of twenty acres, the deduction for such person for each such farm shall be computed as set forth under subsection (e) of this Section 10. If a person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to more than one nondiversion farm in a county in Area "A", upon which the 1937 corn acreage is in excess of twenty acres, the deduction for such person for each such farm shall be computed as set forth under subsection (f) of this Section 10.

Section 11. Deductions for Excess Corn Acreage on Diversion Farms in Area "A" if a Person is an Owner, Operator, or Share-cropper With Respect to More Than One Diversion Farm in a County in Area "A".—If a person is an owner, operator, or share-cropper with respect to more than one diversion farm in a county in

Area "A", and if the result obtained by:

(a) Multiplying for each diversion farm in Area "A" with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, the 1937 corn acreage on such farm by the rate per acre for general diversion payments for such farm and multiplying this result by such person's percentage;

(b) Adding the amounts obtained under subsection (a) of this Section 11;

exceeds the amount obtained by:

(c) Multiplying for each diversion farm in Area "A" with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, the corn limit for such farm by the rate per acre for general diversion payments for such farm and multiplying the result by such person's percentage;

(d) Adding the amounts obtained under subsection (c) of this Section 11;

a deduction will be made from any payments which otherwise would be made to such person with respect to any farms in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper in the amount of such excess.

SECTION 12. Soil-Building Allowance.—The soil-building allow-

ance for a person in a county shall be computed as follows:

(a) If such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to only one farm in such county, which farm is a diversion farm and not also a dryland farm, the soil-building allowance for such person in such county shall be such person's percentage of the sum of the amounts obtained for such farm under items (1) to (6), inclusive, of this subsection (a), unless such sum is less than \$10.00, in

which event the soil-building allowance for such person in such county shall be such person's percentage of \$10.00.

(1) \$1.00 for each acre in the soil-conserving base established for such farm. (2) \$1.00 for each acre for which diversion payments are made with respect to such farm.

(3) \$1.90 for each acre in commercial orchards on such farm.

(4) \$1.00 for each acre of cropland on such farm on which only one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.

(5) \$2.00 for each acre of cropland on such farm on which more than one crop

of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.

(6) \$0.50 for each animal unit in excess of five which the noncrop plowable pasture on such farm will carry during the normal pasture season.

(b) If such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to only one farm in such county, which farm is a diversion tarm and also a dryland farm, the soil-building allowance for such person in such county shall be such person's percentage of the sum of the amounts obtained for such farm under items (1) to (7), inclusive, of this subsection (b), unless such sum is less than \$10.00, in which event the soil-building allowance for such person in such county shall be such person's percentage of \$10.00.

(1) \$1.00 for each acre classified as soil-conserving on such farm in 1937

not in excess of the soil-conserving base for such farm.

(2) Two-thirds of the rate per acre for general diversion payments for such farm for each acre for which diversion payments are made with respect to such farm.

(3) \$1.90 for each acre in commercial orchards on such farm.
(4) \$1.00 for each acre of cropland on such farm on which only one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.

(5) \$2.00 for each acre of cropland on such farm on which more than one

crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.

(6) \$0.50 for each animal unit in excess of five which the noncrop plowable

pasture on such farm will carry during the normal pasture season.

- (7) \$0.25 for each acre of noncropland plowed at least once between January 1, 1930, and December 31, 1936, provided, (1) such noncropland is part of a farm for which a soil-depleting base has been established and is farmed by the operator of such farm; (2) both the operator and the owner have designated such acreage and have stated in writing their intention to restore such acreage to grass; (3) written approval has been obtained in advance from the county committee; (4) such land is not pastured or tilled in 1937 and no crop is harvested therefrom.
- (c) If such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to only one farm in such county, which farm is a nondiversion farm, the soil-building allowance for such person in such county shall be such person's percentage of the sum of the amounts obtained for such farm under items (1) to (5), inclusive, of this subsection (c), unless such sum is less than \$20.00, in which event the soil-building allowance for such person in such county shall be such person's percentage of \$20.00.

(1) \$0.90 for each acre of cropland on such farm.

(2) \$1.00 for each acre in commercial orchards on such farm.

(3) \$1.00 for each acre of cropland on such farm on which only one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.

(4) \$2.00 for each acre of cropland on such farm on which more than one

crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.

(5) \$0.50 for each animal unit in excess of five which the noncrop plowable pasture on such farm will carry during the normal pasture season.

(d) If such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to more than one farm in a county, the soil-building allowance for such person in such county shall be the sum of the amounts obtained for such farms under items (2), (4), (6), (14), and (22)

of this subsection (d), unless such sum is less than \$10.00, in which event, the soil-building allowance for such person in such county shall be \$10.00.

(1) For each diversion farm in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, and which farm is not also a dryland farm, multiply the sum of items (1), (3), (4), (5), and (6) of subsection (a) of this Section 12 by such person's percentage for such farm.

(2) Add the amounts obtained under item (1) of this subsection (d).

(3) For each diversion farm in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, and which farm is also a dryland farm, multiply the sum of items (1), (3), (4), (5), (6), and (7) of subsection (b) of this Section 12 by such person's percentage for such farm.

(4) Add the amounts obtained under item (3) of this subsection (d). (5) For each nondiversion farm in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, multiply the sum of items (1) to (5), inclusive, of subsection (c) of this Section 12 by such person's percent-

age for such farm.

(6) Add the amounts obtained under item (5) of this subsection (d),

(7) For each diversion farm in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, and which farm is not also a dryland farm, and upon which farm the total soil-depleting base for such farm is greater than the total acreage on such farm classified as soil-depleting, multiply such difference by such person's percentage.
(8) Add the acreages obtained under item (7) of this subsection (d).

(9) For each diversion farm in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper and which farm is not also a dry-land farm upon which the total acreage of such farm classified as soil-depleting in 1937 is greater than the total soil-depleting base for such farm, multiply such difference by such person's percentage.

(10) Add the acreages obtained under item (9) of this subsection (d).

(11) Subtract the acreages obtained under item (10) of this subsection (d) from the acreages obtained under item (8) of this subsection (d) and multiply

such difference by \$1.00.
(12) For each diversion farm in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, and which farm is not a dryland farm, multiply the sum of 15 percent of the general soil-depleting base, 25 percent of the Burley tobacco soil-depleting base, 25 percent of the cigar-leaf tobacco soil-depleting base, 30 percent of the dark air-cured tobacco soil-depleting base, and 35 percent of the cotton soil-depleting base by \$1.00 and multiply this result by such person's percentage.

(13) Add the amounts obtained under item (12) of this subsection (d). (14) Of the amounts obtained under items (11) and (13) of this subsection

(d), determine which one is the smaller.

(15) For each diversion farm in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, and which farm is also a dryland farm, and upon which farm the total soil-depleting base for such farm is greater than the total acreage on such farm classified as soil-depleting in 1937, multiply such difference by two-thirds of the rate for general diversion payments for such farm and multiply this result by such person's percentage.

(16) Add the amounts obtained under item (15) of this subsection (d).

(17) For each diversion farm in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, and which farm is also a dryland farm and upon which farm the total acreage on such farm classified as soildepleting in 1937 is greater than the total soil-depleting base for such farm, multiply such difference by two-thirds of the rate per acre for general diversion payments for such farm and multiply this result by such person's percentage.

(18) Add the amounts obtained under item (17) of this subsection (d). (19) Subtract the amount obtained under item (18) of this subsection (d)

from the amount obtained under item (16) of this subsection (d).

(20) For each diversion farm in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, and which farm is also a dry-land farm, multiply 15 percent of the general soil-depleting base for such farm by two-thirds of the rate per acre for general diversion payments for such farm and multiply this result by such person's percentage.

(21) Add the amounts obtained under item (20) of this subsection (d).

(22) Of the amounts obtained under items (19) and (21) of this subsection

(d), determine which one is the smaller.

Section 13. Soil-Building Payments.—Soil-building payments will be made to a person who is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to a farm or farms in a county, not in excess of such person's soil-building allowance for such farm or farms, for the carrying out on such farm or farms any of the applicable soil-building prac-

tices set forth in this Section 13.

To be eligible for soil-building payments, the practices listed herein must be carried out by such methods and using such materials and with such kinds and quantities of adapted seed and trees as conform with good farming practices. No soil-building payment will be made with respect to any farm for the seeding of red clover or any mixtures containing red clover unless all seedings of red clover and any mixtures containing red clover on such farm in 1937 are made with adapted red clover seed, nor will any soil-building payment be made with respect to any farm for the seeding of alfalfa or any mixtures containing alfalfa unless all seedings of alfalfa and any mixtures containing alfalfa on such farm in 1937 are made with adapted alfalfa seed. All practices for which payment is to be made must have been completed prior to November 1, 1937. Proof of performance for any practice shall consist of satisfactory evidence that the practice was completed in accordance with the conditions specified. A soil-building payment for any practice hereinafter set forth will not be made with respect to any acreage on the farm for which all or any portion of the labor, seed, or materials used for any practice is furnished free or paid for by any State or Federal agency, except that in the case of the soil-building practices designated under subsections (c), (g) and (o) hereof, payment will be made at the stipulated rates on an acreage or quantity, which bears the same proportion to the total acreage or quantity with respect to such practice as the quantity of materials used, or the value of the labor and materials furnished, by the owner, operator, or sharecropper bears to the total quantity of materials or the total value of labor and materials used in carrying out such practice.

Where several soil-building practices are adopted on the same acreage, payment will not be made for (1) more than one of the practices listed in subsections (k), (l), and (m) of this Section 13; (2) both a practice listed under either subsection (k), (l), and (m) of this Section 13 and a practice listed under either subsection (a) and (b) of this Section 13; and (3) more than one practice twice or any two of the thirteen soil-building practices listed in subsections (a), (b), (w), (x), (y), and (z) of this Section 13.

Except as otherwise provided, the soil-building practice listed in subsections (a) to (j), inclusive, will be applicable to all farms; the soil-building practices listed in subsections (k) to (r), inclusive, will be applicable only to dryland farms; the soil-building practices listed in subsections (s) to (v), inclusive, will be applicable only to orchards, and the practices listed in subsections (w) to (z) will be applicable only to cropland used for the growing of commercial

vegetables.

For dryland farms, all rates of payment in subsections (a) and (b) of this Section 13 shall be increased by \$1.50 if the rate is \$2.00 or more, and by \$1.00 if the rate is less than \$2.00, if on the date as of which final inspection of the farm is made for the purpose of de-

termining performance, there is a good stand which, with the exception of the crops listed in item (4) of Section 2 (a) of Part III, would normally survive the winter 1937–38, of the crops to which such rates are applicable, and no crop is harvested for grain or hay on such acreage in 1937.

Soil-building practices listed in this Section 13 relating to commercial orchards are applicable only to the acreage upon which

such practice is carried out.

### PRACTICES APPLICABLE TO ALL FARMS

(a) Seedings of adapted legumes.—Seedings of adapted seed of any of the following legumes on farmland:

(1) Alfalfa-\$2.50 per acre.

(2) Red clover, sericea, and white clover—\$2.00 per acre.

(3) Alsike clover, mammoth clover, and lespedeza—\$1.50 per acre.

(4) Legume mixtures or mixtures of legumes and perennial grasses listed under subsection (b) hereof, which contain 50 percent or more of alsike clover, mammoth clover, lespedeza, alfalfa, red clover, sericea, and white clover, or more than one of those legumes—\$1.50 per acre.

(5) Biennial sweet clover, annual sweet clover, vetch, crotolaria, and crimson

clover-\$1.00 per acre.

- (6) Legume mixtures or mixtures of legumes and the perennial grasses listed under subsection (b) hereof, which contain 50 percent or more of biennial sweet clover, annual sweet clover, vetch, crimson clover, alfalfa, red clover, sericea, white clover, alsike clover, mammoth clover, and lespedeza, or more than one of these legumes—\$1.00 per acre.
- (b) Seedings of Adapted Perennial grasses.—Seedings of adapted seed of any of the following grasses on farmland:

(1) Bluegrass, bromegrass, crested wheat grass, slender wheat grass, and western wheat grass—\$2.00 per acre.

(2) Orchard grass and permanent pasture mixtures of grasses or grasses and legumes containing at least 50 percent of any of the grasses listed in item (1)

of this subsection—\$1.50 per acre.

- (3) Timothy, redtop, reed canary grass, and permanent pasture mixtures of grasses or grasses and legumes containing at least 50 percent of bromegrass, orchard grass, redtop, reed canary grass, timothy, bluegrass, crested wheat grass, slender wheat grass, and western wheat grass, or more than one of these grasses—\$1.00 per acre.
- (c) Limestone.—Except as otherwise provided in items (2) and (3) of this subsection (c), application on cropland or noncrop pasture land of ground limestone or its equivalent:
- (1) Application of ground limestone or its equivalent—\$1.25 per ton. (The ground limestone should not be coarser than that obtained by grinding calcareous or dolomitic limestone so that not less than 90 percent with all finer particles obtained in the grinding process included, will pass through a tenmesh sieve. It must contain calcium and magnesium carbonates equivalent to not less than 80 percent of calcium carbonate. The following quantities of other calcareous substances are equivalent to one ton of ground limestone in the following designated States: 1400 lbs. of hydrated lime or 2 cubic yards of marl, in the entire North Central Region; 2 cubic yards of sugar beet refuse lime in Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio, and Wisconsin; 2 cubic yards of paper mill refuse lime in Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin; 2 cubic yards of water softening process refuse lime in Illinois and Iowa; 2 cubic yards of commercial wood ashes in Michigan and Wisconsin; ½ ton of commercial burnt lime and 4 cubic yards of calcareous clay in Wisconsin; one ton of burnt lime waste in Iowa and Wisconsin; 1 ton of agricultural limestone meal, 1500 lbs. of agricultural ground limestone, or 2,750 lbs.

of limestone screenings, in Ohio and Wisconsin; 1400 lbs. of pulverized limestone in Ohio and Wisconsin; 3 tons of tailings from zinc mines, in Wisconsin.)

(2) A minimum of 500 lbs. per acre of finely ground limestone on cropland

when drilled in with seedings of legumes—\$1.00 per acre.

- (3) A minimum of 1,000 lbs. per acre of finely ground limestone on non-crop pasture land—\$2.00 per acre. (The finely ground limestone designated in items (2) and (3) of this subsection (c) should not be coarser than that obtained by grinding calcareous or dolomitic limestone so that not less than 90 percent, with all finer particles obtained in the grinding process included, will pass through a 30-mesh sieve. It must contain calcium and magnesium carbonates, equivalent to not less than 80 percent of calcium carbonate.)
- (d) Phosphates.—Application of the following minimum amounts of phosphate materials per acre on noncrop pasture or on cropland, used in 1937 for the growing of a crop, specified in Section 2 of Part III, and on which noncrop pasture or cropland in connection with such application, none of the crops listed in Section 1 (a) of Part III and none of the crops listed in items (1) and (2) of Section 1 (b) of Part III are planted in 1937.
- (1) 200 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate or its equivalent—\$1.20 per acre.
- (2) 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate or its equivalent—\$1.80 per acre. The 16 percent superphosphate, designated in items (1) and (2) of this subsection (d) shall contain 16 percent by weight of available phosphoric acid. Other phosphates may be substituted for 16 percent superphosphate, provided that the quantity of such substitute applied shall contain not less than the quantity by weight of available phosphoric acid contained in the specified quantity of 16 percent superphosphate)

(3) 500 pounds of rock phosphate or basic slag-\$1.80 per acre.

- (e) Potash.—Application of the following minimum amounts of 50 percent muriate of potash per acre on noncrop pasture or on cropland used in 1937 for the growing of a crop specified in Section 2 of Part II and on which noncrop pasture or cropland in connection with such application, none of the crops listed in Section 1 (a) of Part III and none of the crops listed in items (1) and (2) of Section 1 (b) of Part III are planted in 1937.
- (1) 100 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash or its equivalent—\$1.00 per acre. (50 percent muriate of potash shall contain not less than 50 percent by weight of water soluble potash. Other materials containing potash may be substituted for 50 percent muriate of potash, provided, that the quantity of such substitute applied shall contain not less than the quantity by weight of water soluble potash contained in 100 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash.)
- (f) Gypsum.—Applicable only to Beltrami, Hubbard, Lake of the Woods, Cass, and Clearwater counties of Minnesota. Application of the following minimum amount of gypsum per acre on cropland used in 1937 for the growing of a crop, specified in Section 2 of Part III, and on which cropland in connection with such application none of the crops listed in Section 1 (a) of Part III and none of the crops listed in items (1) and (2) of Section 1 (b) of Part III are planted in 1937.—(1) 200 pounds of gypsum—\$1.25 per acre.

(g) Planting and Protection of Trees.—Planting and protection of forest trees and trees for windbreak or shelterbelt purposes in accordance with good tree culture practice—\$7.50 per acre, provided,

(1) In the case of forest plantings there is on the date as of which final inspection is made for the purpose of determining performance on the farm, a stand of at least 650 living trees per acre; or if due to uncontrollable natural causes a stand of 650 living trees per acre is not obtained on the date as of which final inspection is made for the purpose of determining performance on

the farm, there is satisfactory evidence that such trees were planted in accordance with good tree culture practice and that such trees have been

properly protected;

(2) In the case of windbreak or shelterbelt plantings, there is on the date as of which final inspection is made for the purpose of determining performance on the farm, a stand of at least 300 living trees per acre; or if due to uncontrollable natural causes a stand of 300 living trees per acre is not obtained on the date as of which final inspection is made for the purpose of determining performance on the farm there is satisfactory evidence that such trees were planted in accordance with good tree culture practice and that such trees have been properly protected.

This subsection (g) is not applicable to dryland farms.

(h) Improving a Stand of Forest Trees.—Improving a stand of forest trees by cutting weed trees and thinning or pruning other trees so as to leave at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 6 inches each, or at least 200 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 2 inches, well distributed over each acre of woodland—\$2.50 per acre, provided (1) The county committee after inspection has approved and designated in writing the area on which such practice is to be carried out, and (2) such area is not grazed and is adequately protected against fire.

(i) Terracing.—Terracing in 1937 in accordance with good terracing practices — \$0.40 per hundred feet, provided, the county committee after inspection has approved and designated in writing

the area on which such practice is to be carried out.

(j) Restoration of Noncrop Plowable Pasture.—Restoration by nongrazing for the entire season of noncrop plowable pasture, which requires not more than 10 acres to carry one animal unit for the entire season—\$0.40 per acre, provided, (1) the county committee after inspection has approved and designated in writing the area on which such practice is to be carried out, and (2) no hay or seed is harvested from such pasture land, (3) such pasture land is not tilled for any purpose other than to improve the stand of pasture grasses and legumes thereon, and (4) if there is extensive growth of noxious weeds on such pasture, the maturing of seed of such weeds is prevented by clipping such pasture.

## PRACTICES APPLICABLE ONLY TO DRYLAND FARMS

(k) Protected Strip Fallow.—\$2.00 per acre in fallow, provided, (1) the first tillage operation is completed before May 15, 1937, if such farm is in Nebraska and the first tillage operation is completed before June 1, 1937, if such farm is in South Dakota, (2) tillage operations are carried out until August 1, 1937, in such a manner as will tend to prevent weed growth, wind erosion, and water erosion, (3) the slope on the land to be fallowed is not in excess of eight percent, (4) the land on which the slope is in excess of three percent is listed on the contour, (5) the fallow is in alternate strips with small grain crops, sorghum, Sudan grass, or millet, all close drilled or broadcast, of approximately the same width, not less than 3 rods and not more than 20 rods in width, running at right angles to the prevailing winds or running on the contour, (6) the stubble is left on the strips devoted to crops in such a manner as will tend to prevent wind erosion.

(1) Protected Summer Fallow and Basin Listing.—\$2.00 per acre in fallow, provided, (1) basin listing is practical to preserve moisture and will tend to prevent water erosion, (2) the first tillage operation is completed before May 15, 1937, if such farm is in Nebraska, and the first tillage operation is completed before June 1. 1937, if such farm is in South Dakota, (3) tillage operations are carried out until August 1, 1937, in such a manner as will tend to prevent weed growth, wind erosion, and water erosion, (4) the slope on the land to be fallowed and basin listed is not in excess of eight percent, (5) land on which the slope is in excess of three percent is listed on the contour, (6) adjoining furrows, not less than 8 inches in width and not less than 4 inches in depth are constructed, maintained, and dammed at intervals of not more than twenty feet, (7) the land is seeded in the fall to a cover crop or lister ridges are left over the winter to prevent wind erosion.

(m) Protected Summer Fallow.—\$1.50 per acre in fallow, provided, (1) block fallow is practical on the land fallowed, (2) the first tillage operation is completed before May 15, 1937, if such farm is in Nebraska, and the first tillage operation is completed before June 1, 1937, if such farm is in South Dakota, (3) tillage operations are carried out until August 1, 1937, in such a manner as will tend to prevent weed growth, wind erosion, and water erosion, (4) the slope on the land to be fallowed is not in excess of eight percent, (5) the land on which the slope is in excess of three percent is listed on the contour, (6) the land is seeded in the fall to a cover crop, or lister

ridges are left over the winter to prevent wind erosion.

(n) Strip Cropping.—Growing in 1937 of small grain crops, sorghum, Sudan grass, or millet, all close drilled or broadcast, and row crops in alternate strips, such strips to be approximately the same width, not less than 3 rods and not more than 20 rods in width, running at right angles to the prevailing winds, or running on the contour-\$0.40 per acre for the acreage in the strips, provided, the stubble is left on the land in such a manner as will tend to prevent wind erosion.

(o) Planting and Protection of Trees.—Planting and protection of forest trees and trees for windbreak or shelterbelt purposes in accordance with good tree culture practice—\$10.00 per acre, provided,

(1) In the case of forest plantings there is on the date as of which final inspection is made for the purpose of determining performance on the farm, a stand of at least 500 living trees per acre; or if due to uncontrollable natural causes a stand of 500 living trees per acre is not obtained on the date as of which final inspection is made for the purpose of determining performance on the farm, there is satisfactory evidence that such trees were planted in accordance with good tree culture practice and that such trees have been properly protected:

(2) In the case of windbreak or shelterbelt plantings, there is on the date as of which final inspection is made for the purpose of determining performance on the farm a stand of at least 200 living trees per acre; or if due to uncontrollable natural causes a stand of 200 living trees per acre is not obtained on the date as of which final inspection is made for the purpose of determining performance on the farm, there is satisfactory evidence that such trees were planted in accordance with good tree culture practice and that such trees have

been properly protected.

(p) Cultivating and Maintaining a Stand of Trees.—Cultivating, protecting, and maintaining, by replanting, if necessary, a full stand of at least 500 trees per acre of fore t plantings or 200

trees per acre of windbreak or shelterbelt plantings planted on cropland or noncropland between January 1, 1934, and October 31, 1936,

inclusive,—\$4.00 per acre.

(q) Contour Furrows on Permanent Pasture Land.—Construction of contour furrows on permanent farm pasture land, except permanent farm pasture land that is sufficiently sandy and porous to absorb normal precipitation—\$0.50 per acre for the area contour furrowed, provided, (1) the contour furrows are constructed on the contour level, not less than 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth and are dammed at intervals of not more than 100 feet, (2) on slopes of three percent or less the furrows are not more than 25 feet apart, on slopes of eight percent the furrows are not more than 10 feet apart, and on slopes varying from three to eight percent, the furrows are not more apart than that part of 25 feet which the percentage of the slope is of eight percent, (3) payment will not be made for contour furrows on permanent pasture land with slopes in excess of eight percent.

(r) Restoration to Native Grass of Noncropland.—Restoration to native grass of noncropland plowed at least once between January 1, 1930, and December 31, 1933, inclusive, which in accordance with good farming practices should be permanently devoted to grass—\$0.25 per acre, provided, (1) the operator or owner has designated the acreage and has stated in writing his intention to let such acreage revert to grass, (2) written approval has been obtained from the county committee, and (3) such land is not pastured or tilled in 1937

and no crop is harvested therefrom.

# PRACTICES APPICABLE ONLY TO LAND IN COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS

(s) Incorporation of Winter Cover Crops.—Incorporation into the soil by plowing or discing before June 30, 1937, of a good vegetative growth of winter oats, winter rye, or winter barley seeded in the fall of 1936—\$1.00 per acre, provided, such crop has attained at least sixty days' growth in 1937 and is not pastured or harvested for grain or hay.

(t) Seeding of Winter Cover Crops.—Seeding after May 1, 1937, of rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, Sudan grass, millet, or mixtures of any of these—\$1.00 per acre, provided, (1) a good vegetative growth of any of such crops is on the land on the date as of which final inspection of the farm is made for the purpose of determining performance, and (2) such crop is not pastured or otherwise taken

from the land.

(u) Seeding Soybeans and Cowpeas.—Seeding after May 1, 1937, of soybeans or cowpeas at the normal rate—\$2.00 per acre, provided, (1) such crop is not pastured or otherwise taken from the land, (2) if such crop is not incorporated into the soil, it has attained at least 60 days' growth prior to November 1, 1937, and (3) if such crop is incorporated into the soil, it was incorporated prior to November 1, 1937, and after having at least 60 days' growth, and where such land is subject to erosion, it is followed by a winter cover crop.

(v) Mulching.—Application of mulching materials—\$1.00 per ton (air-dry weight), provided, (1) payment will not be made for any application of mulching materials less than three tons nor more

than five tons, and (2) all materials produced on such land from interplanted crops are left thereon.

# PRACTICES APPLICABLE ONLY TO CROPLAND USED FOR GROWING COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES

(w) Nonleguminous Green Manure Crop on Vegetable Land.—Incorporation into the soil as green manure by plowing or discing of the entire vegetative growth of rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, annual grasses, mixtures of these, or corn sown broadcast, grown on land used for the production of vegetable crops in 1935 and 1936—\$1.00 per acre, provided, (1) such green manure crop has attained at least 60 days' growth, and (2) a good vegetative growth of such crop is incorporated into the soil.

(x) Leguminous Green Manure Crop on Vegetable Land.—Incorporation into the soil as green manure by plowing or discing of the entire vegetative growth of a legume, or mixture of legumes grown on land used for the production of vegetable crops in 1935 and 1936—\$2.00 per acre, provided, (1) such green manure crop has attained at least 60 days' growth, and (2) a good vegetative growth

of such crop is incorporated into the soil.

(y) Nonleguminous Green Manure Crop on Vegetable Land.—Incorporation into the soil as green manure by plowing or discing of the entire vegetative growth of rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, annual grasses, mixtures of these, or corn sown broadcast, grown on land used for the production of vegetable crops in 1935 and 1936—\$2.00 per acre, provided (1) such green manure crop has attained at least 60 days' growth, (2) a good vegetative growth of such crop was incorporated into the soil, and (3) at least one less soil-depleting crop is grown on such land in 1937 than the 1935—1936 annual average number of soil-depleting crops grown on such land.

(z) Leguminous Green Manure Crop on Vegetable Land.—Incorporation into the soil as green manure by plowing or discing of a good and the entire vegetative growth of a legume, or mixture of legumes grown on land used for the production of vegetable crops in 1935 and 1936—\$4.00 per acre, provided, (1) such green manure crop has attained at least 60 days' growth, (2) a good vegetative growth of such crop was incorporated into the soil, and (3) at least one less soil-depleting crop is grown on such land in 1937 than the 1935—1936 annual average number of soil-depleting crops grown on such land.

Section 14. Total Amount of Soil Building Payment if a Person is an Owner, Operator, or Sharecropper with Respect to More than One Farm in a County.—If a person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to more than one farm in a county, the total amount of soil-building payments to such person with respect to farms owned or operated in such county by such person shall, subject to the provisions of Sections 6, 7, 8, 11, 15, 17, and 18 of this

Part IV, be computed as follows:

(a) For each farm in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, multiply the number of acres, feet, or quantity, as the case may be, devoted to an approved soil-building practice by the rate specified for such practice and multiply this result by such person's percentage.

(b) Add the amounts obtained under subsection (a) of this Section 14. Provided, however, the total amount of soil-building payments to such person with respect to farms in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper shall not exceed the amount of such person's soil-building allowance in such county, computed for such farms as set forth in Section 12 of this Part IV.

Section 15. Adjustment in Rates and Allowances.—All the rates and allowances specified in this Part IV are based upon an estimate of available funds and an estimate of approximately 85 percent participation. If participation in the North Central Region exceeds that estimated for such region, all the rates and allowances specified in this Part IV for such region may be reduced pro rata. If participation in the North Central Region is less than the estimate for such region, all such rates and allowances may be increased pro rata. In no case will any rates or allowances be increased or de-

creased by more than 10 percent.

issued by the Secretary.

Section 16. Applicability to Farms Under Special Programs.—
The Secretary may designate one or more counties in any State for which special programs for 1937 will be developed under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. In the event that any such county is designated the rates, allowances, and conditions of payment for such county will be set forth in a bulletin for such county and the provisions of this bulletin shall not be applicable in such county. On any farm where a program is carried out in cooperation with the Soil-Conservation Service or the Resettlement Administration, payment will be made only for such diversion and for carrying out such soil-building practices as are approved for the farm by the county committee in accordance with instructions

Section 17. Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes.—All or any part of any payment which otherwise would be made to any person with respect to any farm or farms may be withheld if any rotation, cropping, or other practices are adopted on any farm with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, which practices the Secretary determines tend to defeat the purposes of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program. If any person who has made an application for payment with respect to any farm or farms in a county has an interest as owner, operator, or sharecropper in a farm in another county on which the acreage used for the production of soil-depleting crops in 1937 materially exceeds the acreage normally used for the production of any or all of such crops on such other farm or farms, the amount of any payment which otherwise would be made to such person may, in the discretion of the Secretary, be appropriately reduced. Section 18. Association Expenses.—In determining the amount

Section 18. Association Expenses.—In determining the amount of payments under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, there shall be deducted from any payment computed for any person with respect to any farm or farms in a county, all of such person's pro rata share, or such part thereof as may be determined by the Secretary, of the estimated total administrative expenses incurred and to be incurred by the Association of such county in cooperating in carrying out the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. Such pro rata share shall be determined by multiplying the total

payments computed for such person with respect to any farm or farms in such county by the percentage that the estimated total of administrative expenses of the Association for such county as approved by the North Central Division for 1937 is of the total payments estimated by the North Central Division which will be made with respect to farms in such county in 1937. As provided in the Articles of Association, as amended, any person who previously has not become a member of the Association of the county in which his farm or farms are located shall become a member thereof by his signing an application for payment with respect to such farm or There shall be credited for the payment of administrative expenses the sum of \$2.00 for each application for payment under which, prior to the deduction of any administrative expenses and as estimated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the total payment will be \$20.00 or less or under which there will be no payment.

PART V. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Section 1. Farm.—A farm shall include all land in a county under the same ownership which is farmed by the same operator as all or part of one farming unit. A farm shall not include a tract of land which is less than three acres unless the average annual gross income from such tract of land is \$250.00 or more. The following examples are illustrative of the rule to be followed in determining what land shall be considered a farm:

(a) If two or more tracts of land are owned and operated by the same person as part or all of one farming unit, such tracts of land

shall be regarded as one farm.

(b) If two or more tracts of land are rented for cash by a person who operates such tracts of land as part or all of one farming unit, such tracts shall be regarded as one farm.

(c) If two or more tracts of land owned by the same person are rented on shares to a person who operates such tracts of land as part or all of one farming unit, such tracts of land shall be regarded as one farm.

(d) If two or more tracts of land owned by different persons are rented on shares to a person who operates such tracts of land in 1937 as part or all of one farming unit, each such separately owned tract shall be regarded as one farm.

(e) If two or more tracts of land owned by the same or different persons are operated in 1937 by the same operator as separate farm-

ing units, each such tract shall be regarded as one farm.

(f) If two tracts of land are operated as part or all of one farming unit by an operator who rents one tract from a landlord for cash rent, which tract is ordinarily used for hay, meadow; pasture, or other similar uses, and the other tract is share-rented from the same landlord, both of such tracts shall be regarded as one farm.

(g) If two tracts of land are operated as part or all of one farming unit by an operator who rents one tract for cash from one landlord, which tract is not ordinarily used for hay, meadow, pasture, or other similar uses, and such other tract is share-rented from a different landlord, each of such tracts shall be regarded as one farm.

Section 2. Farm or Farming Unit Located in More Than One County.—If a farm is located on two or more adjacent counties, such farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling on such farm is located. If there is no principal dwelling on such farm, it shall be regarded as located in the county in which the largest portion of such farm is located. If a farming unit is located in two or more adjacent counties, such farming unit shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling on such farming unit is located. If there is no principal dwelling on such farming unit, it shall be regarded as located in the county in which the largest portion of such farming unit is located.

Section 3. Determination of Ownership.—An owner is a person who owns a farm which is not rented to another for cash or for a fixed commodity payment or who rents a farm from another for cash or for a fixed commodity payment, or who is purchasing a farm on installments for cash or for a fixed commodity payment. The term "owner" as used herein does not refer exclusively to a person who has legal title to a farm but is intended to describe the person who for 1937 has the right to possession or control of a farm and to a part or all of the rents and profits therefrom. If a person has the right to receive a portion of any crop, or the proceeds thereof, on any farm in the North Central Region in 1937 solely by virtue of a creditor relationship and does not become the owner of such farm, such person shall not be entitled to receive any payment made with respect to such farm pursuant to the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the North Central Region.

Section 4. Determination of When a Person is an Owner, Operator, or Sharecropper with Respect to More than One Farm in a County.—For the purposes of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the North Central Region a person shall be regarded as an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to more than one farm in a county only where he occupies a similar or comparable status with respect to more than one farm in the same county. The following examples are illustrations of the application of the rule to be observed in determining whether a person owns more than one

farm in a county:

(a) If one farm is owned solely by a person and another farm is owned only in part by such person, such farms will be regarded as owned by different persons;

(b) If a person owns and operates one farm and owns another farm which he has rented on shares to another, such farms will be regarded as owned by

the same person;

(c) If a person owns a one-third interest in one farm with one party, and such person owns a one-half interest in another farm with another party, such farms will be regarded as owned by different persons; if such person owned such two farms with the same party, such farms will be regarded as owned by the same person;

(d) If a person as owner is entitled to receive under his leasing agreement with respect to one farm 40 percent of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof, and such person is entitled to receive under his leasing agreement with respect to another farm 50 percent of the crops and livestock produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof, such farms will be regarded as owned by the same person;

(e) If one farm is owned by a person in his individual capacity and another farm is owned by the same person in a representative or fiduciary capacity, such

farms will be regarded as owned by different persons;

(f) If more than one farm is owned by the same person who acts in a different representative or fiduciary capacity, with respect to each such farm, such

farms will be regarded as owned by different persons;

(g) If a person's rights to the profits or rents from more than one farm arise under separate written instruments which severally provide that such profits or rents are to be credited to the accounts of the persons transferring such rights, such farms will be regarded as owned by different persons; for example, where a person's rights to the profits or rents from one farm in a county arise under a grant of possession from one party containing a provision like that hereinbefore described, and such person's rights to the profits or rents from a second farm in such county arise from a similar grant of possession from another party, and such person also has rights to the profits or rents from a third farm in the county not arising from any grant of possession, such three farms will be regarded as owned by three different persons.

In determining whether a person is an operator or sharecropper with respect to more than one farm in a county, the rule hereinbefore outlined with respect to ownership of more than one farm in a county shall be applied.

Section 5. Application and Eligibility for Payment.—Payments will only be made upon application therefor filed with the county committee. Each person applying for payment will be required to show the extent to which the conditions upon which the payment is to be made have been met. The eligibility of a person who is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to one or more farms in a county shall, subject to the provisions of Section 17 of Part IV, be determined by the performance on such farm or farms.

For the purpose of determining the eligibility of an operator for payment where the farming unit operated by him includes a farm or farms located in two or more adjoining counties such farm or farms shall be regarded as located in the county in which the farming

unit is deemed to be located.

No payment will be made to any person if the total amount of payment computed for such person is less than fifty cents.

In order for any person to be eligible to make an application for payment with respect to a farm under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the North Central Region such person must show that he owned or operated such farm on June 30, 1937, and has been such owner or operator for a period of at least 60 consecutive days, which period must include June 30, 1937. In determining the number of days of ownership or operation, a fraction of a day will be considered as a whole day. In the event more than one person has owned or operated a farm on June 30, 1937, and for 60 consecutive days, the person who has owned or operated such farm prior to June 30, 1937, shall be regarded as the owner or operator of such

A person whose lease expires before June 30, 1937, and who has no interest in the farming operations on the farm in 1937 except to harvest a crop or crops which he planted in the fall of 1936 will not be regarded as the operator of such farm. In such cases the person who operates the farm in 1937 other than for the purpose of harvesting a crop therefrom or who operates the remainder of the farming unit of which such farm is a part shall be regarded as the operator of such farm.

In the event of death, incompetency, abandonment, or discharge or release from a representative capacity the period of owner hip or operation may, upon recommendation of the county committee and upon approval by the Secretary or his duly authorized representative, be computed as follows:

(a) In the Event of Death.—If, because of the death of any party owning or operating a farm, the person, whether the deceased, his heir or heirs, or the duly appointed representative, if any, of such decedent's estate, who owns or operates such farm on June 30, 1937, has not owned or operated such farm, for 60 consecutive days, the period of such person's ownership or operation of such farm shall be deemed to include the time of ownership or operation of such farm by the deceased person, his heir or heirs, or the duly appointed representative, if any, of his estate.

(b) In the Event of Incompetency.—If because of the adjudication of incompetency of any person owning or operating a farm, the person, whether the person who has been adjudicated incompetent, his relative or relatives, or his duly appointed representative, if any, who owns or operates such farm on June 30, 1937, has not owned or operated such farm for 60 consecutive days, the period of such person's ownership or operation of such farm shall be deemed to include the time of ownership or operation of such farm by the person who was adjudicated incompetent, his relative or relatives, or his duly

appointed representative, if any.

(c) In the Event of Abandonment.—If, because of abandonment, by any party owning or operating a farm, the person, whether the person who has abandoned the farm, his relative or relatives, or his duly appointed representative, if any, who owns or operates such farm on June 30, 1937, has not owned or operated such farm for 60 consecutive days, the period of such person's ownership or operation of such farm shall be deemed to include the time of ownership or operation of such farm by the person who has abandoned such farm, his relative or relatives, or his duly appointed representative if any

sentative, if any.

(d) In the Event of Discharge or Release from Representative Capacity.—If, because of the discharge or release from a representative or fiduciary capacity of any party owning or operating a farm the person, whether the representative or fiduciary who has been discharged or released from his representative or fiduciary capacity or the person or persons who succeed such representative as owner or operator, who owns or operates such farm on June 30, 1937, has not owned or operated such farm for 60 consecutive days, the period of such person's ownership or operation of such farm shall be deemed to include the time of ownership or operation of such farm by the representative or fiduciary capacity and the person or persons who succeed such representative or fiduciary as owner or operator of such farm.

No soil-building payment will be made to the person who is regarded as the owner or operator of a farm for any soil-building practices carried out on such farm after he has ceased to own or operate such farm.

For the purpose of this Section 5, the term "operator" shall be

deemed to include sharecroppers.

Section 6. Persons Eligible to Execute an Application for Payment and Receive Payment Thereunder upon Happening of Certain Contingencies on or after July 1, 1937:

(a) In the Event of Death.-If an owner or operator of a farm dies on or after July 1, 1937, and before making an application for payment with respect to such farm, the administrator or executor appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction for such decedent's estate shall be eligible to make an application for payment with respect to such farm, in lieu of such decedent. If an administrator or executor is not appointed for such estate, all the heirs of such decedent will be eligible to make application for payment with respect to such farm. If, prior to his death, the decedent has made an application for payment but did not receive the payment thereunder, such payment will be made to the administrator or executor appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction for such estate. If an administrator or executor is not appointed for such estate, such payment will be made to all the heirs of such decedent.

(b) In the Event of Incompetency.—If an owner or operator of a farm is adjudged incompetent by a court of competent jurisdiction on or after July 1,

1937, and before making an application for payment with respect to such farm, the guardian or committee appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction for such incompetent's estate shall be eligible to make application for payment with respect to such farm in lieu of the incompetent. If the person adjudicated incompetent had, prior to such adjudication, made application for payment but did not receive the payment thereunder, such payment will be made to the guardian or committee appointed by a court of competent juris-

diction for such incompetent's estate.

(c) In the Event of Abandonment.—If an owner or operator of a farm abandons such farm on or after July 1, 1937, and before making an application for payment with respect to such farm, the person appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction to control and conserve the assets of the abandoned estate shall be eligible to make an application for payment with respect to such farm in lieu of the person who abandons such farm. If, prior to his abandonment, the person who abandons such farm had made an application for payment, but did not receive the payment thereunder, such payment will be made to the person appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction to control and conserve the assets of such abandoned extets.

and conserve the assets of such abandoned estate.

(d) In the Event of Discharge or Release from Representative Capacity.— If an administrator, executor, trustee, guardian, committee, receiver, conservator, or other representative or fiduciary who is the owner or operator of a farm is discharged or released from such representative or fiduciary position by a court of competent jurisdiction on or after July 1, 1937, and before making an application for payment, the person or persons who succeed such representative or fiduciary as owner or operator of such farm will be eligible to execute an application for payment with respect to such farm in lieu of the representative or fiduciary who has been discharged or released. If, prior to his discharge or release, the person who has been discharged or released from his representative or fiduciary position had made an application for payment but did not receive the payment thereunder, such payment will be made to the person or persons who succeed such representative as owner or operator of such farm.

For the purpose of this Section 6, the term "operator" shall be deemed to include "sharecroppers."

#### PART VI. RANGE LANDS

Section 1. Definitions.—As used herein and in all forms and documents relating to the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in its application to range lands in the North Central Region, the

following terms shall have the following meanings:

RANGE LAND means any land in Nebraska and South Dakota other than that owned or controlled by the United States Government, or any agency thereof, which produces forage without cultivation or general irrigation, ten acres or more of which are required to sustain one animal unit for a period of twelve months.

RANCHING UNIT means all land used by an operator in 1937 as a single unit for the production of livestock primarily by grazing such livestock on range land, with buildings, corrals, workstock, farm machinery and labor substantially separate from that for any

other ranching unit.

RANCH OPERATOR means a person who as owner or lessee

operates a ranching unit.

ANIMAL UNIT means the unit of measurement used to denote the grazing capacity of range land. An animal unit as used herein shall be equal to either one cow, one horse, five sheep, two calves, two colts, or the equivalent thereof.

RANGE ALLOWANCE means the largest amount of payment that may be obtained for range conservation practices on any ranch-

ing unit.

RANGE GRAZING CAPACITY means the number of animal units which range land will normally sustain for a twelve month period without decreasing the stand of grass or other grazing vegetation and without injury to the forage and tree growth on such range land.

LIMITED GRAZING means limiting the grazing on an entire ranching unit during the grazing season to such an extent that a specified percentage of the grass on such ranch-unit is permitted to

mature seed.

DEFERRED GRAZING means withholding from grazing a portion of the range land in a ranching unit during the period between the time growth starts in the spring and the time seed matures in the fall, for the purpose of permitting natural reseeding of native grasses.

COUNTY RANGE INSPECTOR means a person selected by the county committee and approved by the State Committee to appraise and recommend grazing capacities and practices, and to

determine performance on range land.

Section 2. County Range Grazing Capacity Limit.—There shall be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in each county containing range land the average grazing capacity of such range land in terms of animal units. The average of the individual grazing capacities established for the range land in any county shall not exceed the county average grazing capacity limit

for such county.

Section 3. Grazing Capacity.—There shall be established for any range land for which an application for the establishment of grazing capacity is received, the grazing capacity of such range land. Such grazing capacity for individual range land shall be established by taking into account the following factors: (a) composition, palatability, and density of vegetative growth; (b) climatic fluctuations; (c) distribution and character of watering facilities; (d) topographic features; (e) classes of livestock which have utilized such range land; (f) presence or absence of rodents and poisonous plant infestations; and (g) fences.

SECTION 4. Range Building Allowance.—The range building allowance for a ranching unit shall be equal to an amount obtained by multiplying the grazing capacity for such ranching unit by \$1.50.

Section 5. Range Building Practices.—Payments will be made not in excess of the range building allowance, for the carrying out on range land any of the range building practices listed herein, provided, the ranch operator has filed with the county committee a request for an inspection of his ranching unit by a county range inspector; the county committee has given prior approval for the carrying out of any such practices; the county committee has determined that any such practice has been carried out in accordance with the conditions specified; and any such practice has been carried out in accordance with generally accepted standards of good ranch management.

(a) Reseeding:

(a-1) Reseeding by Deferred Grazing.—Natural reseeding by nongrazing on an acreage equal to not more than 25 percent nor less than 10 percent of the total range land in the ranching unit from

May 15 to September 30, 1937, inclusive, except that upon recommendation by the State Committee and approval by the Director of the North Central Division a date other than September 30, 1937, may be established—60 percent of the range building allowance for such ranching unit multiplied by the percentage that the non-grazed acreage is of the acreage equivalent to 25 percent of the total range land in such ranching unit, provided, (1) On ranches on which cattle or horses are grazed the area to be kept free of grazing is fenced and the fence is maintained sufficiently to prevent the entry of livestock; (2) On ranches used exclusively for grazing sheep the area to be kept free of grazing is either fenced and the fence is maintained sufficiently to prevent entry of livestock or the entry of livestock on the non-grazed acreage is prevented by herding; (3) The remaining range land in such ranching unit is not pastured to such an extent as will decrease the stand of grass or injure the range, forage, tree growth, or watershed; (4) Such practice shall not be applicable to range land in the ranching unit which normally is not used for grazing during the period May 15, 1937, to September 30, 1937, inclusive; and (5) The ranch operator has submitted to the county committee in writing the designation of the non-grazing range area of the ranch previous to the carrying out of such practice; or

(a-2) Reseeding by Limited Grazing.—Natural reseeding of all of the range land on the ranching unit—50 percent of the range building allowance for such ranching unit, provided, the number of animal units grazed on the range land on such ranching unit during the grazing season, May 1 to September 30, 1937, inclusive, is limited to a number of animal units which will permit at least 25 percent of the grass on the ranching unit to mature seed and aid the natural

reseeding of such grasses.

(b) Contouring.—Construction of contour furrows on land not sufficiently sandy and porous to absorb normal precipitation—\$0.50 per acre, provided, (1) The furrows are constructed on the contour level not less than 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth; (2) Such furrows are dammed at intervals of not more than 100 feet; and (3)

The furrows are not more than 25 feet apart.

(c) Tree Planting.—Planting of trees on range land—\$10.00 per acre, provided, (1) The trees are planted in 1937 prior to November 1, 1937; (2) The number, kind, and age of trees planted and the methods of planting and growing of such trees are in accordance with good tree culture practice; (3) The acreage planted to trees is fenced and the fence is maintained sufficiently to prevent entry of livestock.

(d) Cultivating and Maintaining a Stand of Trees.—Cultivating, protecting, and maintaining, by replanting, if necessary, a full stand of at least 500 trees per acre of forest planting or 200 trees per acre of windbreak or shelter-belt plantings planted on cropland or non-cropland between January 1, 1934, and November 1, 1936—\$4.00

per acre.

(e) Reservoirs.—Construction of reservoirs and dams—\$0.15 per cubic yard of fill for such construction, provided, (1) The construction of reservoirs and dams is carried out in connection with the practices outlined in sub-sections (a-1) and (a-2) of this Section 5; (2) Spillways are made adequate to prevent the dam from washing out

under normal rainfall and reservoirs are located where they have a sufficient watershed to insure the filling of such reservoirs with normal

precipitation.

Section 6. Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purpose.—All or any part of any range practice payment which otherwise would be made with respect to any ranching unit may be withheld if any grazing or other practices are adopted on the ranching unit, which practices the Secretary determines tend to defeat the purpose of the 1937 range program in the North Central Region.

In Testimony Whereof, H. A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, has hereunto set his hand and caused the official seal of the Department of Agriculture to be affixed in the City of Washington, District of Columbia,

this 15th day of February, 1937.

Hawallace Secretary of Agriculture.



101 or Amended

NCR-B-101, as Amended Issued June 22, 1937

### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

VED

# 1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM PROGRAM Description of Agriculture

NORTH CENTRAL REGION BULLETIN 101, AS AMENDED

PARTS I TO VI

Note: The provisions of Supplement No. 1 and Supplement No. 2 to NCR-B-101, as amended, are incorporated herein. Supplement No. 1 was approved February 27, 1937, and Supplement No. 2 was approved June 22, 1937. Destroy all copies of NCR-B-101, as amended, issue of February 27, 1937, upon receipt of this issue.

DEFINITIONS—ESTABLISHMENT OF LIMITS, BASES, GRAZING CAPACITIES, RATES OF PAYMENT, PRODUCTIVITY INDEXES, AND YIELDS—CLASSIFICATION OF FARMLAND—RATES AND CONDITIONS OF PAYMENT—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS—RANGE LANDS

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under Section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, payments will be made, in connection with the effectuation of the purposes of Section 7 (a) of said Act for 1937, in accordance with the following provisions of this North Central Region Bulletin No. 101, as Amended, and such modifications thereof and such other

provisions as may hereafter be made.

This program has been developed in accordance with the provisions of Sections 8, 15, and 16 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, but the payment of any benefits pursuant to the provisions of this program is contingent upon whatever appropriation the Congress of the United States may hereafter make for such purpose. The amount of any payment under this Program will be finally determined by such appropriation and the extent of participation in such Program. The rates of payment and the soil-building allowances set forth herein are computed upon the basis of an appropriation of \$500,000,000,000 for the United States.

### PART I. DEFINITIONS

As used herein and in all forms and documents relating to the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the North Central Region, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

SECRETARY means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United

States.

NORTH CENTRAL REGION means the area included in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION means the division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in charge of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the North Central Region.

COUNTY means the political or civil division of a State designated as a county, except for the purposes of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the North Central Region the political or civil divisions of Polk, Ottertail, and St. Louis in Minnesota, and Pottawattamie in Iowa shall not be deemed counties. For the purposes of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the North Central Region, the townships of Badger, Brandwoold, Chester, Columbia, Eden, Garden, Garfield, Godfrey, Grove Park, Gully, Hill River, Johnson, King, Knute, Lessor, Queen, Rosebud, Sletten, Tilden, Winger, and Woodside in the political or civil division in Minnesota known as Polk shall be a county known as East Polk County; the townships of Andover, Angus, Belgium, Brandt, Brislet, Bygland, Crookston, Esther, Euclid, Fairfax, Fanny, Farley, Fisher, Gentilly, Grand Forks, Hammond, Helgeland, Higdem, Hubbard, Huntsville, Kertsonville, Keystone, Liberty, Lowell, Nesbit, Northland, Onstad, Parnell, Reis, Rhinehart, Roome, Russia, Sandsville, Scandia, Sullivan, Tabor, Tynsid, and Vineland in the political or civil division in Minnesota known as Polk shall be a county known as West Polk County; the townships of Blowers, Bluffton. Butler, Candor, Compton, Corliss, Dead Lake, Deer Creek, Dora, Eastern, Edna, Folden, Elmo, Girard, Gorman, Henning, Hobart, Homestead, Inman, Leaf Lake, Newton, Oak Valley, Ottertail, Otto, Paddock, Parkers Prairie, Perham, Pine Lake, Rush Lake, Star Lake, and Woodside in the political or civil division in Minnesota known as Ottertail shall be a county known as East Ottertail County; the townships of Aastad, Amor, Aurdal, Buse, Carlisle, Clitherall, Dane Prairie, Dunn, Eagle Lake, Effington, Elizabeth, Erhards Grove, Everts, Fergus Falls, Friberg, Leaf Mountain, Lida. Maine, Maplewood, Nidaros, Norwegian Grove, Orwell, Oscar, Pelican, St. Olaf, Scambler, Sverdrup, Tordenskjold, Trondhjem, Tumuli, and Western in the political or civil division in Minnesota known as Ottertail shall be a county known as West Ottertail County; the townships of Alborn, Alden, Arrowhead, Brevator, Canosia, Cedar Valley, Cotton, Dulver, Duluth, Duluth City, Elmer, Fine Lakes, Floodwood, Fredenburg, Gnesen, Grand Lake, Holden, Herman, Industrial, Kelsey, Lakewood, Meadowlands, Midway, Ness, New Independence, Normandia, Northland, Payne, Prairie Lake, Rice Lake, Solway, Stoney Brook, Troivola, Van Buren, 52-21, 53-16, and 54-15 in the political or civil division in Minnesota known as St. Louis shall be a county known as South St. Louis County; the townships of Alango, Angora, Argo, Balkan, Biwabik, Cherry, Clinton, Clovin, Ellsburg, Embarass, Fayal, Field, Great Scott, Kugler, Lovelle, Lieding, Linden Grove, McDavitt, Nichols, Owens, Pike, Sandy, Stuntz, Sturgeon, Vermillion, Wassa, Morcom, White, Willow Valley, Wuouri, 50-14, 55-15, 55-18, 55-21, 56-14, 56-16, 56-17, 57-14, 57-16, 59-16, 59-18, 59-21, 60-18, 60-19, 62-17, 62-21, 63-19, 63-21, and 64-21 in the political or civil division in Minnesota

known as St. Louis shall be a county known as North St. Louis County; the townships of Belknap, Carson, Center, Grove, James, Knox, Layton, Lincoln, Macedonia, Pleasant, Valley, Waveland, and Wright in the political or civil division in Iowa known as Pottawattamie shall be a county known as East Pottawattamie County; the townships of Boomer, Crescent, Garner, Hardin, Hazel, Dell, Kane, Keg Creek, Lake, Lewis, Minden, Neola, Norwalk, Rockford, Silver Creek, York, and Washington in the political or civil division in Iowa known as Pottawattamie shall be a county known as West Pottawattamie County.

AREA "A" means the area included in the following counties of

the following States:

ILLINOIS: All counties.

INDIANA: Adams, Allen, Bartholomew, Benton, Blackford, Boone, Carroll, Cass, Clinton, Decatur, Delaware, Fayette, Fountain, Franklin, Fulton, Gibson, Grant, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Henry, Howard, Huntington, Jasper, Jay, Johnson, Knox, Kosciusko, Lake, La Porte, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Miami, Montgomery, Morgan, Newton, Noble, Parke, Porter, Pulaski, Putnam, Randolph, Rush, Shelby, Starke, Sullivan, Tippecanoe, Lipton, Union, Vigo, Vermillion, Wabash, Warren, Wayne, Wells, White, Whitley.

IOWA: All counties.

MINNESOTA: Blue Earth, Brown, Chippewa, Cottonwood, Dodge, Fairbault, Fillmore, Freeborn, Jackson, Kandiyohi, Lac qui Parle, Le Sueur, Lincoln, Lyon, Martin, McLeod, Meeker, Mower, Murray, Nicollet, Nobles, Olmsted, Pipestone, Redwood, Renville, Rice, Rock, Sibley, Steele, Swift, Waseca, Watonwan, Yellow Medicine.

MISSOURI: Adair, Andrew, Atchison, Audrain, Boone, Buchanan, Caldwell, Callaway, Carroll, Chariton, Clark, Clay, Clinton, Daviess, DeKalb, Gentry, Grundy, Harrison, Holt, Howard, Knox, Lafayette, Lewis, Lincoln, Linn, Livingston, Macon, Marion, Mercer, Monroe, Montgomery, Nodaway, Pike, Platte, Putnam, Ralls, Randolph, Ray, St. Charles, Saline, Schuyler, Scotland, Shelby, Sullivan, Warren, Worth.

NEBRASKA: Antelope, Boone, Burt, Butler, Cass, Cedar, Colfax, Cuming, Dakota, Dixon, Dodge, Douglas, Gage, Johnson, Knox, Lancaster, Madison, Nemaha, Otoe, Pawnee, Pierce, Platte, Richardson, Sarpy, Saunders, Seward, Stanton, Thurston, Washington,

Wavne.

OHIO: Allen, Auglaize, Butler, Champaign, Clark, Clinton, Crawford, Darke, Defiance, Delaware, Fairfield, Fayette, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Hancock, Hardin, Henry, Highland, Logan, Madison, Marion, Mercer, Miami, Montgomery, Paulding, Pickaway, Preble, Putnam, Ross, Sandusky, Seneca, Shelby, Union, Van Wert, Warren, Williams, Wood, Wyandott.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Bon Homme, Brookings, Clay, Hutchinson, Lake, Lincoln, McCook, Minnehaha, Moody, Turner, Union,

Yankton.

WISCONSIN: Columbia, Dane, Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette, Rock, Walworth.

AREA "B" means the area included in the following counties of Missouri: Butler, Dunklin, Mississippi, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Ripley, Scott, and Stoddard.

AREA "C" means the area included in the following counties of

Missouri: Howell, Oregon, Ozark, and Taney.

STATE COMMITTEE OR STATE AGRICULTURAL CON-SERVATION COMMITTEE means the group of persons designated for a State to assist in the administration of the 1937 Agri-

cultural Conservation Program in such State.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION ASSOCIA-TION OR COUNTY ASSOCIATION means the association of the county organized to assist in the administration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in such county. The boundaries of a county shall determine the boundaries of the association for such county provided, however, that upon approval in advance by the State committee and the Director of the North Central Division, a county may have two associations or two or more counties may have one association.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMIT-TEE OR COUNTY COMMITTEE means the group of persons designated for a county to assist in the administration of the 1937

Agricultural Conservation Program in such county.

SHARE-RENTED FARM means a farm that is rented for a

share of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof.

PERSON means an individual, firm, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust. The term person shall also include, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof, and any governmental agency that may be designated by the Secretary.

OPERATOR means a person who as owner or share-tenant is operating a farm and is entitled to receive all or a portion of the

crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof.

SHARE-TENANT means a person other than an owner or sharecropper who is operating a share-rented farm and is entitled to receive a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof. If a share-tenant sublets a share-rented farm to another person and both such persons are entitled to share in the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof, both shall be deemed share-tenants.

SHARECROPPER means a person who works a farm in whole or in part under general supervision of the operator and is entitled to receive for his labor a proportionate share of a crop produced

thereon, or the proceeds thereof.

FARMING UNIT means all land which is farmed by an operator in 1937 as a single unit, with workstock, farm machinery, and labor

substantially separated from that of any other land.

DIVERSION FARM means (1) any farm in a county operated by a person who operates a farm or farms in such county with respect to which farm or farms the sum of the general soil-depleting base established therefor is 20 acres or more, and (2) any farm in a county owned and operated by a person and any contiguous farm or farms owned by such person in such county which are field rented by such person to any other persons if the sum of the general soildepleting bases established for all such farms is 20 acres or more, and (3) any farm for which a cotton or final tobacco soil-depleting base is established.

NONDIVERSION FARM means any farm which is not a diver-

sion farm.

DRYLAND FARM means (1) any farm not in Area "A" in Nebraska or South Dakota unless such farm is designated before May 1, 1937, by the county committee as not being a dryland farm, and (2) any farm in Area "A" in Nebraska or South Dakota designated before May 1, 1937, by the county committee as being a dryland farm.

COTTON FARM means any farm in Area "B" or in Area "C" which has a cotton soil-depleting base, or on which cotton is grown

in 1937.

SHARECROPPER FARM means any farm operated with the

aid of sharecroppers in 1937, which farm is not a cotton farm.

COMBINATION FARM means any farm, other than a cotton farm or a sharecropper farm, rented partly on shares and on which farm part or all of the new conserving acreage is rented for cash.

ORCHARDS mean the entire acreage (not abandoned) in tree fruits, nut trees, vineyards, bush fruits (including cranberries), and nursery stock on the farm on January 1, 1937, even though such

acreage is interplanted with other crops.

CROPLAND means (1) all tillable farm land from which at least one crop other than wild hay was harvested or planted for harvest between January 1, 1930, and December 31, 1936, inclusive, except farm land in a dryland farm with a productivity less than 50 percent of the productivity for the county; and (2) any other acreage devoted on January 1, 1937, to orchards.

NONCROP PLOWABLE PASTURE means any noncrop pasture land other than range land and other than land owned or controlled by the United States Government, or any agency thereof, which could be brought under cultivation without clearing, draining, or irrigating. The term "noncrop plowable pasture" shall include any noncrop

land used for the production of wild hay.

ANIMAL UNIT means the unit of measurement used to denote the grazing capacity of noncrop plowable pasture. An animal unit as used herein shall be equal to either one cow, one horse, five sheep,

two calves, two colts, or the equivalent thereof.

COMMÉRCIAL ORCHARDS means the entire acreage (not abandoned) in tree fruits, cultivated nut trees, vineyards, and bush fruits (including cranberries), on the farm on January 1, 1937, from which the principal part of the production is normally sold, including also the acreage of young nonbearing orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937, from which the principal part of the production will be sold

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES means vegetables and truck crops (including Irish potatoes, sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, melons, cantaloupes, strawberries, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excluding peas for canning and sweet corn for canning) of which the principal part of the production was sold to persons not living on

the farm.

1937 GENERAL ACREAGE means the total acreage classified as soil-depleting on a farm in 1937, less any 1937 acreage of cotton and tobacco on such farm.

1937 SUGAR BEET ACREAGE means the acreage planted to sugar beets on a farm in 1937, not in excess of the general soil-

depleting base for such farm.

NEW CONSERVING ACREAGE means the acreage of cropland in the farm upon which there is, on the date as of which final inspection of the farm is made for the purpose of determining performance, a good stand of a crop listed in Section 2 (a) of Part III which was seeded in accordance with good farming practices between November 1, 1936, and October 31, 1937, inclusive, and which acreage is classified as soil-conserving in 1937. New conserving acreage also means the acreage of cropland used in accordance with subsection (b) of Section 2 of Part III. No acreage can be classified as new conserving if any of the crops listed in Section 1 of Part III are harvested as grain

or hay from such acreage in 1937.

OLD CONSERVING ACREAGE means the acreage of cropland in the farm which was seeded prior to November 1, 1936, and upon which acreage there was a good stand of a crop listed in Section 2(a) of Part III on or after July 1, 1937, and which acreage is classified as soil-conserving in 1937. Old conserving acreage also means any acreage of cropland on the farm upon which there was a good stand of a crop listed in Section 2 (a) of Part III on or after July 1, 1937, which was self-seeded in the fall of 1936 and which acreage is classified as soil-conserving in 1937. Old conserving acreage also means the acreage of cropland used in accordance with Section 2 (c) of Part III. No acreage can be classified as old conserving if on such acreage any crop listed in Item 1 of Section 1 (b) of Part III: (1) Is seeded for harvest in 1937 at a rate in excess of one-half the normal rate of seeding alone for grain; (2) is seeded in 1937 at a rate not in excess of one-half the normal rate of seeding alone for grain and is cut for grain or hay; (3) is a volunteer stand, which volunteer stand it would be practical to cut for grain or hay if such crop were growing alone; (4) is seeded in 1936 at a rate not in excess of onehalf the normal rate of seeding alone for grain if it would be practical to cut such crop for grain or hay if such crop were growing

TOTAL CONSERVING ACREAGE means the sum of the new

conserving acreage and the old conserving acreage.

SOWN CORN means corn planted in such manner that the corn plants are so close together that under no circumstances will kernels form on the ears. Such corn may be (1) sown broadcast or close-drilled; or (2) planted in rows one-half the normal distance apart with at least the normal number of plants to the hill; or (3) planted in rows the normal distance apart but with at least seven plants to the hill; or (4) listed in rows the normal distance apart but with at least twice the normal number of plants to the row.

DIVERSION PAYMENT means a payment for the diversion of acreage from any soil-depleting base. A diversion payment is not

made with respect to a nondiversion farm.

CONSERVING PAYMENT means a payment for the increase of soil-conserving acreage. A conserving payment is not made with

respect to a farm which is either a dryland farm or nondiversion farm.

SOIL-BUILDING payment means a payment for carrying out an

approved soil-building practice.

MAXIMUM GENERAL DIVERSION PAYMENT for a farm means the largest amount of payment which may be earned for diversion of acreage from crops in the general soil-depleting base on such farm. Such amount shall be computed by multiplying the rate per acre for diversion of acreage in the general soil-depleting base for such farm by the number of acres equal to 15 percent of such base.

MAXIMUM TOBACCO DIVERSION PAYMENT for a farm for any specified type of tobacco means the largest amount of payment which may be earned for diversion of acreage in the soil-depleting base for such farm for such type of tobacco. Such amount shall be computed in the case of a Burley or cigar-leaf tobacco soil-depleting base for such farm by multiplying the rate per acre for diversion of acreage in such base by the number of acres equal to 25 percent of such base. Such amount shall be computed in the case of a dark air-cured tobacco soil-depleting base by multiplying the rate per acre for diversion of acreage in such base by the number of acres equal to 30 percent of such base.

MAXIMUM COTTON DIVERSION PAYMENT for a farm means the largest amount of payment which may be earned for diversion of acreage in the cotton soil-depleting base on such farm. Such amount shall be computed by multiplying the rate per acre for diversion of acreage from the cotton soil-depleting base for such farm by the number of acres equal to 35 percent of such base, except that if such base is 5.7 acres or less, such amount shall be computed by multiplying such rate by two acres, or by such base, which is less.

MAXIMUM CONSERVING PAYMENT for a farm means the largest amount of payment which may be earned for an increase in the acreage classified as soil-conserving on such farm. For any farm which does not have a cotton or tobacco soil-depleting base, such amount shall be computed by multiplying the rate for conserving payments for such farm by the acreage for which diversion payments are computed with respect to such farm. For any farm which has a cotton or tobacco soil-depleting base, such amount shall be computed by multiplying the rate per acre for conserving payments by the acreage obtained by subtracting the total acreage classified as soil-depleting from the total soil-depleting base, or the acreage for which diversion payments are computed with respect to such farm, whichever is the smaller.

# PART II. ESTABLISHMENT OF LIMITS, BASES, GRAZING CAPACITIES, RATES OF PAYMENT, PRODUCTIVITY INDEXES, AND YIELDS

Section 1. County Limits.—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall establish (a) a county total limit for each county, (b) a county corn limit for each county in area "A", (c) a county cotton limit for each county in which cotton soil-depleting bases will be established, (d) a county tobacco limit for each type of tobacco for each county in which tobacco soil-depleting bases will be established for such type of tobacco, and (e) a county pasture grazing capacity limit for each county containing noncrop plowable pasture. Such

county limits shall be based upon the county limits established pursuant to the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, the land measurements obtained pursuant to the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, and census reports, and in the case of the county pasture grazing capacity limit such limit shall be determined by multiplying the acreage of noncrop plowable pasture in such county by the number of animal units which an average acre of such noncrop plowable pasture will carry during the normal pasture season. The sum of the individual total soil-depleting bases, corn limits, cotton soil-depleting bases, tobacco soil-depleting bases, and grazing capacity limits for all farms in a county shall not exceed the county total limit, the county corn limit, the county cotton limit, the county tobacco limit for each type of tobacco, and the county pasture grazing capacity limit, respectively.

Section 2. Total Soil-Depleting Bases.—There shall be established for each farm a total soil-depleting base. The total soil-depleting base for any farm shall not be greater than the total acreage of cropland on such farm less the acreage in orchards. soil-depleting base for any farm shall be the total soil-depleting base which was or could have been established for such farm under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program subject to changes in classification of land in 1937 from that in 1936 and subject to such revision and adjustments as will result in a total soil-depleting base for such farm which is comparable to the total soil-depleting bases established for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, degree of erosion, ratio of soil-depleting crops planted in 1935 and 1936 to cropland, type of farming, and farming practices.

SECTION 3. Cotton Soil-Depleting Bases .- There may be established as a part of the total soil-depleting base for any farm a cotton soil-depleting base. The cotton soil-depleting base for any farm shall be the cotton soil-depleting base which was or could have been established for such farm under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program subject to such revisions and adjustments as will result in a cotton soil-depleting base for such farm which is comparable to the cotton soil-depleting bases established for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, degree of erosion, type of farming, and

farming practices.

For farms on which cotton was grown in 1936 for the first time since 1933, a cotton base may be established on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton in 1936, subject to necessary adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program and further adjustments that will result in a cotton base for the farm which is comparable with cotton bases for other farms in the same community similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, degree of erosion, type of farming, and farming practices.

Section 4. Tobacco Soil-Depleting Bases.—There may be established as a part of the total soil-depleting base for any farm a Burley, dark air-cured, or cigar leaf tobacco soil-depleting base. If a soil-depleting base for any specified type of tobacco is to be established for any farm, there shall first be established a preliminary soil-depleting base for such type of tobacco for such farm. A preliminary soil-depleting base for any farm for any specified type of tobacco shall be based upon the soil-depleting base established for such farm for such type of tobacco under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, the acreage of such type of tobacco grown on such farm in 1935 and 1936, the acreage of such type of tobacco grown on, and the soil-depleting bases established for such type of tobacco for other farms in the same community similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, and farming practices.

If the acreage planted to any specified type of tobacco in 1937 on any farm is less than fifty percent of the preliminary soil-depleting base established for such farm for such type of tobacco, the preliminary soil-depleting base for such farm for such type of tobacco shall be adjusted downward so that the final soil-depleting base established for such farm for such type of tobacco does not exceed an acreage equal to twice the acreage of such type of tobacco planted on such farm in 1927

farm in 1937.

For the purpose of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the North Central Region, Eastern Ohio Export tobacco shall be

regarded as Burley tobacco.

Section 5. General Soil-Depleting Bases.—There may be established as a part of the total soil-depleting base for any farm a general soil-depleting base. The general soil-depleting base for any farm shall represent the acreage on such farm normally used for the production of all soil-depleting crops except cotton and tobacco. The general soil-depleting base for any farm shall be determined by subtracting the sum of any cotton and tobacco soil-depleting bases established for such farm from the total soil-depleting base established for such farm.

Section 6. Soil-Conserving Bases.—The soil-conserving base for any farm shall be determined by subtracting the total soil-depleting base plus the acreage in orchards from the total acreage of cropland

in such farm.

Section 7. Corn Limits.—There shall be established for each diversion farm in Area "A" a corn limit. The corn limit established for any diversion farm shall be based on the ratio of corn planted on such farm in 1935 and 1936 to cropland, type of soil, topography, degree of erosion, size, and productivity. The corn limit established for any diversion farm shall be comparable to the corn limit established

lished for similar farms in the same community.

Section 8. Pasture Grazing Capacities.—There shall be established for each farm containing noncrop plowable pasture land a pasture grazing capacity for such farm expressed in terms of animal units. Such grazing capacity for any farm shall represent the total number of animal units which the noncrop plowable pasture in such farm will carry during the normal pasture season. Such grazing capacity for any farm shall be determined by first establishing the pasture grazing capacity for an average acre of noncrop plowable pasture land in such farm by making such deviation from the pasture grazing capacity established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for an average acre of noncrop plowable pasture land in the county as is justified by the composition, palatability, density of vegetative growth, degree of erosion, and topographic features of the noncrop plowable pasture land in such farm. The pasture graz-

ing capacity so determined for an average acre of noncrop plowable pasture land in such farm shall be multiplied by the acreage of noncrop plowable pasture land in such farm not used in 1937 as specified in Sections 1 and 3, exclusive of items (3) and (5) of Section 3 (a) of Part III. The result so obtained shall be the pasture grazing

capacity of such farm.

Section 9. Rates of Payment, Productivity Indexes, and Yields.——(a) County Rates of General Diversion and Conserving Payments.—There shall be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for each county a county rate of payment per acre for diversion from the general soil-depleting base. Such county rates of payment will be an average of \$6.00 for the United States and will vary among counties as the productivity of the cropland in the county devoted to the production of corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, grain sorghums, soybeans, dry edible beans, sorghum for syrup, broomcorn, potatoes, and sweetpotatoes varies as compared to the productivity of the cropland in the United States devoted to the production of such crops. In counties in Area "A" the rate thus determined shall be increased 5 percent. The county rate of payment per acre for conserving payments shall be fifty percent of the county rate of payment per acre for diversion from the general soil-depleting base.

(b) Productivity Indexes.—There shall be established a general productivity index for each farm. Such productivity index shall be based upon the normal yield per acre for the farm of the major soil-depleting crop in the county as compared to the normal yield per acre for such crop for the county. Where the yield of the major soil-depleting crop for any farm in the county does not accurately reflect the productivity of such farm, the yield of such other crop as does accurately reflect the productivity of such farm may be used, provided that the productivity index for such farm shall, if necessary, be adjusted so as to be fair and equitable as compared with the productivity indexes for other farms in the county having similar soils or productive capacity, and as contrasted with other farms

in the county having different soils and productive capacity.

(c) Tobacco Yield.—There shall be established for each county where soil-depleting bases will be established for any specified type of tobacco a county check yield expressed in pounds per acre for each such type of tobacco. Such county check yield for any specified type of tobacco shall be the check yield which was established under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program. There shall be established for each farm for which a soil-depleting base will be established for any specified type of tobacco a tobacco yield expressed in pounds per acre, such yield to be the normal annual tobacco yield per acre for such farm for such type of tobacco. For each type of tobacco the sum of the products obtained by multiplying each tobacco soil-depleting base by the tobacco yield for such farm shall not exceed the product obtained by multiplying the sum of all such tobacco soil-depleting bases in the county by the county tobacco check yield.

(d) Cotton Yield.—There shall be established for each county where cotton soil-depleting bases will be established, a county

cotton check yield expressed in pounds per acre. Such county cotton check yield shall be the check yield which was established under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program. There shall be established for each farm upon which a cotton soil-depleting base will be established, a cotton yield expressed in pounds per acre, such yield to be the normal annual cotton yield per acre for such farm. The sum of the products obtained by multiplying each cotton soil-depleting base by the cotton yield for such farm shall not exceed the product obtained by multiplying the sum of all the cotton soil-depleting bases for the county by the county cotton check yield.

(e) Sugar Beet Yield.—There shall be established for each farm upon which sugar beets are planted in 1937, a sugar beet yield. Such sugar beet yield shall be expressed in short tons per acre and shall be the yield which was or could have been established under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, subject to such adjustments as will make the sugar beet yield for such farm comparable with the sugar beet yields for other farms in the county which are similar with respect to type of soil and productive capacity. If no sugar beets were planted on the farm during the seven years 1930 to 1936, inclusive, but are planted on such farm in 1937, the sugar beet yield for such farm shall be the average annual yield for the years 1930 to 1935, inclusive, of the factory district in which is located the factory to which the sugar beets from such farm will be delivered in 1937.

Section 10. Appeals.—Any person who has reason to believe that any base or limit established for such person's farm is not equitable, may request the county committee to reconsider its recommendations. If no agreement is reached between such person and such committee, an appeal may be taken to the State Committee in accordance with the instructions issued by the Director of the North Central

Division.

## PART III. CLASSIFICATION OF FARMLAND

The use of farmland in 1937 shall be classified as either soil-depleting, soil-conserving, or neutral, as set forth in this Part III. In order for any cropland, other than an entire field, to be classified as either soil-conserving or neutral, such cropland, except cropland stripcropped or strip-fallowed, must be in a solid block contiguous to the entire side or end of a field and the line between the cropland classified as neutral or soil-conserving and the remaining portion of the field must be straight. Except as otherwise provided, if any acreage on the farm is used for the production of interplanted crops, the actual acreage of each interplanted crop shall be classified as The entire acreage first devoted to an set forth in this Part III. orchard after January 1, 1937, shall be classified as though such orchard had not been planted. Any acreage upon which unadapted seed or a mixture containing any unadapted seed is planted in 1937 shall be classified as if such unadapted seed or such mixtures were not planted.

Section 1. Soil-Depleting.—Farmland devoted to the crops and uses specified in this Section 1, or such other similar crops and uses

as are designated by the Director of the North Central Division, shall be classified as soil-depleting:

(a) Land planted in 1937 to the following crops:

(1) Corn (including field, sweet, and popcorn but not including sown corn).

(2) Grain sorghums.

- (3) Cotton (including idle cropland not in excess of the acreage obtained by subtracting the acreage planted to cotton in 1937 from 65 percent of the cotton soildepleting base, which idle cropland was not planted to cotton in 1937 because of abnormal weather tions).

(5) Sugar beets. (6) Rice.

(7) Field beans. (8) Canning peas.

(9) Hemp.

(10) Broomcorn.

(11)Mint.

- (12)Mangels and cowbeets. (13)Cultivated sunflowers. (14) Truck and vegetable crops.
- (15) Potatoes and sweetpotatoes. (16) Melons and strawberries.

(17) Bulbs and flowers.

(18) Asparagus and artichokes.

- (b) Land used in 1937 for the production of the following crops:
  - (1) Wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, buckwheat, emmer, speltz, and mixtures of any of such crops, harvested for grain in 1937.
  - (2) Any of the following crops harvested for seed: Sudan grass, millet, and sweet sorghums.
- (3) Field peas for seed; soybeans and cowpeas for grain or seed except in Area "B".
- (4) Rape for seed. (5) Strawberries.
- (6) Bulbs and flowers. Vetch for seed. (7)

(8) Asparagus.

- (c) The acreage by which the sum of the idle cropland (not including any idle cropland considered as cotton under item (3) of subsection (a) of Section 1 of this Part III), and the acreage planted to any of the following crops and used as specified herein, exceeds the acreage obtained by subtracting the old conserving acreage from the soil-conserving base:
- (1) Any of the following crops not harvested for grain: Wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, emmer, speltz, sown corn, and mixtures of any such crops. This item includes any acreage thus used except:
  - a. Any acreage of such crops planted in the fall of 1936, not cut for grain or hay in 1937, and used in 1937 in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of this Part III (soil-conserving) or items (1) or (3) of Section 3 a of this Part III (neutral).

b. Any acreage of such crops planted in the fall of 1937 for harvest in 1938.

c. Any acreage of such of these crops as are included in and used as specified in item (5) of Section 3 (a) of this Part III.

d. Any acreage of such crops used as a nurse crop, seeded at a rate not in excess of one-half the normal rate of seeding aloue for grain and not harvested as grain or hay.

(2) Field peas, soybeans, cowpeas, and buckwheat not harvested as grain or seed. (This item (2) does not include any acreage planted to soybeans, cowpeas, and buckwheat and used as specified in item (1) of Section 2 (b) of Part III). This item (2), insofar as it relates to soybeans and cowpeas, is not applicable to Area "B".

(3) Any of the following crops not harvested for seed: Sudan grass, millet,

sweet sorghums, and rape.

Section 2. Soil-Conserving.—Cropland in 1937 not used as set forth in Sections 1 and 3 of this Part III and devoted to the crops and uses specified in this Section 2, or such other similar crops and uses as are designated by the Director of the North Central Division shall be classified as soil-conserving: (This Section 2 does not exclude any acreage planted in the fall of 1936 to any of the crops listed in item (1) of Section 1 (b) of this Part III if such crop is not harvested as grain or hay and a seeding in 1937 of any of the crops listed in this Section 2 or a first cultivation meeting the requirements set forth in item (1) of Section 3 (a) of this Part III is completed on such acreage before July 1, 1937, except such seeding or first culti-

vation must be completed by May 15 in Nebraska.)

(a) Cropland upon which there was a good stand on or after July 1, 1937, of any of the following crops seeded before November 1, 1936; and cropland upon which there is, on the date as of which final inspection is made for the purpose of determining performance, a good stand seeded in accordance with good farming practices which, with the exception of the crops listed in item (4) hereof, would normally survive the winter of 1937-38, of any of the following crops seeded between November 1, 1936, and October 31, 1937, inclusive, provided, there is evidence that the nurse crop, if any, was seeded at a rate not in excess of one-half the normal rate of seeding alone for grain.

 Perennial legumes.—Alfalfa, kudzu, sericea, and white clover.
 Perennial grasses.—Bluegrass, Dallis, timothy, redtop, reed canary grass, orchard grass, Bermuda grass, carpet grass, bromegrass, crested wheat grass, slender wheat grass, western wheat grass, gramma grasses, buffalo grass, bluestem grasses, Koeleria, perennial ryegrass, meadow fescue.

(3) Biennial legumes.—Sweet, red, alsike, and mammoth clovers.

(4) Annual sweet clover, lespedeza, crotolaria.

(5) Mixtures of legumes listed under items (1), (3), and (4) of this subsection (a), or mixtures of such legumes and the grasses listed under item (2) of this subsection (a).

(6) Trees, other than fruit or nut trees, planted since January 1, 1934. (7) Crimson clover, bur-clover, vetch (except vetch harvested for seed), black medica and yellow treefoil (hop clover).

(b) Cropland used as follows:

(1) Incorporation into the soil as green manure by plowing or discing of a good vegetative growth of soybeans, velvet beans, cowpeas, or buckwheat seeded before July 1, 1937, and followed by a winter cover crop where the land is subject to erosion.

(c) Cropland used as follows:

(1) Planted to crimson clover, bur-clover, vetch (except vetch harvested for seed), black medica and yellow treefoil (hop clover) in the fall of 1936, provided there is a good stand of any of such crops on such acreage on or after March 1, 1937.

(2) Planted to soybeans and cowpeas in Area "B", provided there is a good

stand of such crops on such acreage on or after July 1, 1937.

Section 3. Neutral.—Farmland not used as specified in Sections 1 and 2 of this Part III and devoted to the crops and uses specified in this Section 3, or such other similar crops and uses as are designated by the Director of the North Central Division, shall be classified as neutral:

(a) Farmland used in 1937 for the following purposes:

(1) Land summer fallowed on which the first tillage operation is completed by the date hereinafter specified and which land is properly cultivated until August 1, 1937, in such manner as will tend to prevent wind erosion, water erosion, and weed growth. The first tillage operation must be completed by

June 1, 1937, except (a) in Nebraska the first tillage operation must be completed by May 15, 1937, and (b) in the following counties of Ashland, Bayfield, Douglas, Iron, and Vilas in Wisconsin; in the following counties of Aitkin, Becker, Beltrami, Cass, Carlton, Clay, Clearwater, Cook, Crow Wing, Hubbard, Itasca, Kittson, Koochiching, Lake, Lake of the Woods, Marshall, Mahnomen, Norman, East Ottertail, West Ottertail, Pennington, East Polk, West Polk, Red Lake, Roseau, North St. Louis, South St. Louis, Wadena, and Wilkin in Minnesota; in the following counties of Alger, Baraga, Chippewa, Wilkin in Minnesofa; in the following counfies of Alger, Baraga, Chippewa, Delta, Dickinson, Gogebic, Houghton, Iron, Keweenaw, Luce, Mackinac, Marquette, Menominee, Outonagon, and Schoolcraft in Michigan, the first tillage operation must be completed by June 15, 1937, and (c) if an old stand of a crop listed in Section 2 (a) of this Part III is plowed before July 1, 1937, the first tillage operation on such land must be completed by July 1, 1937. (This item (1) includes any acreage planted in the fall of 1936 to any of the crops listed in item (1) of Section 1 (b) of this Part III if such crop is not harvested for grain or hay in 1937 and such acreage otherwise meets the requirements of this item (1). If any acreage can be classified as neutral requirements of this item (1). If any acreage can be classified as neutral under this item (1) and conserving under Section 2 of this Part III, such acreage shall be classified as conserving.

(2) The acreage in orchards.

(3) Seeded in 1937 to a crop specified in subsection (a) of Section 2 of this Part III, in accordance with good farming practices and upon which, due to uncontrollable natural causes, there is not a good stand which, with the exception of the crops listed in item (4) of section 2 (a) of this Part III, would survive the winter of 1937-38, provided, the nurse crop, if any, was seeded at a rate not in excess of one-half the normal rate of seeding alone for grain and was not harvested as grain or hay. (This item (3) includes any acreage planted in the fall of 1936 to any of the crops listed in item (1) of Section 1 (b) of this Part III if (1) such crop is not harvested as grain or hay and a seeding in 1937 of any of the crops listed in this Section 2 or a first cultivation meeting the requirements set forth in item (1) of Section 3 (a) of this Part III is completed on such acreage before July 1, 1937, except such seeding or first cultivation must be completed by May 15 in Nebraska, and (2) such acreage otherwise meets the requirements of this item (3).)

(4) Noncropland such as waste land, roads, lanes, lots, yards, noncrop pasture land, land reverting to permanent pasture, and noncrop woodland, provided, it is not planted to a crop listed in subsections (a) and (b) of Section 1

of this Part III.

(5) Noncrop pasture land planted before June 1, 1937, to wheat, oats, barley, rye, ryegrass, emmer, speltz, Sudan grass, rape, and small grain mixtures, and not used for grain, seed, or hay, if, because of unusual weather conditions, such land has become unfit for grazing and if a written statement is obtained from the county committee designating the area of such noncrop

pasture land.

(6) Land planted to rye, sweet sorghums, or Sudan grass on sandy loam or coarser soils such as Valentine sand, Dune sand, and Dickinson loamy sand in Antelope, Arthur, Banner, Blaine, Boone, Brown, Box Butte, Boyd, Chase, Cherry, Cheyenne, Custer, Dawes, Deuel, Dundy, Garden, Garfield, Grant, Greeley, Hayes, Holt, Hooker, Keith, Keyapaha, Kimball, Lincoln, Logan, Loup. Madison, McPherson, Morrill, Perkins, Pierce, Rock, Scotts Bluff, Sheridan, Sioux, Thomas, Valley, and Wheeler Counties in Nebraska, and on sandy loam or coarser soils such as Barnes, Bearden, Sioux, Valentine, and Fargo in Aurora, Beadle, Bennett, Brown, Campbell, Clark, Corson, Davison, Day, Dewey, Fall River, Gregory, Haakon, Harding, Jackson, Jerauld, Kingsbury, Lyman, Marshall, Meade, Pennington, Perkins, Potter, Sanborn, Shannon, Spink, Todd, Tripp, Washabaugh, Washington, Woolworth, and Ziebach Counties of South Dakota, provided, (1) such crops are seeded before July 1, 1937, at the normal rate of seeding for grain, (2) a good growth of such crops is obtained and not harvested for grain or hay, or pastured, and (3) the county committee after inspection has approved and designated such cropland.

(7) Land devoted to the production of ginseng.

(b) The acreage equal to the sum of the idle cropland (not including any idle cropland considered as cotton under item (3) of subsection (a) of Section 1 of this Part III), and the acreage planted to any of the following crops and used as specified herein, not in excess of

the acreage obtained by subtracting the old conserving acreage from the soil-conserving base.

- (1) Any of the following crops not harvested for grain: Wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, emmer, speltz, sown corn, and mixtures of any such crops. If oats, barley, and flax, or mixtures of any of these crops are cut for hay, not more than an average of 10 percent of the kernels on the plants in the field can have advanced beyond the milk stage of maturity and at the time of cutting all parts of the plant must be of a uniform green appearance; except that under dry conditions the lower part of the plants may be yellowish green or yellow in color. If wheat, rye, emmer, and speltz, or mixtures of any of these crops are cut for hay, none of the kernels on the plants in the field can have advanced beyond the milk stage of maturity and at the time of cutting all parts of the plants must be of a uniform green appearance; except that under dry conditions the lower part of the plants may be yellowish green or yellow in color. This item includes any acreage thus used except:
  - a. Any acreage of such crops planted in the fall of 1986, not cut for grain or hay in 1937, and used in 1937 in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of this Part III (soil-conserving) or items (1) or (3) of Section 3 (a) of this Part III (neutral).

b. Any acreage of such crops planted in the fall of 1937 for harvest in

1938.

c. Any acreage of such of these crops as are included in and used as

specified in item (5) of Section 3 (a) of this Part III.

- d. Any acreage of such crops used as a nurse crop, seeded at a rate not in excess of one-half the normal rate of seeding alone for grain and not harvested as grain or hay.
- (2) Field peas, soybeans, cowpeas, and buckwheat not harvested as grain or seed. If field peas, soybeans, cowpeas, and buckwheat are cut for hay, the seed cannot have advanced beyond the half grown stage of maturity and at the time of cutting the plant must have a uniform green appearance; except that under dry conditions the lower part of the plants may be yellowish green or yellow in color. (This item (2) does not include any acreage planted to soybeans, cowpeas, and buckwheat and used as specified in item (1) of Section 2 (b) of Part III.) This item (2), insofar as it relates to soybeans and cowpeas, is not applicable to Area "B".

(3) Any of the following crops not harvested for seed: Sudan grass, millet,

sweet sorghums, and rape.

#### PART IV. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF PAYMENT

In connection with the utilization in 1937 of farmland in the North Central Region, payments will be made in the amounts and subject to the conditions hereinafter set forth:

Section 1. Rates of Diversion and Conserving Payments.—The rates for diversion and conserving payments shall be as follows:

(a) The rate per acre for general diversion payments for a farm shall be the county rate per acre for general diversion payments multiplied by the productivity index of crops in the general soil-

depleting base for such farm.

(b) The rate per acre for tobacco diversion payments for a farm shall be the result obtained, less the rate for conserving payments for such farm, by multiplying the number of pounds representing the normal yield per acre of the specified type of tobacco for such farm, in the case of Burley tobacco by 5 cents; in the case of dark aircured tobacco by 3½ cents; and in the case of cigar-leaf tobacco by 3 cents.

(c) The rate per acre for cotton diversion payments for a farm shall be the result obtained, less the rate for conserving payments for such farm, by multiplying the number of pounds representing the normal yield per acre of cotton for such farm by 5 cents.

(d) The rate per acre for conserving payments for a farm shall be the county rate per acre for conserving payments multiplied by the productivity index of crops in the general soil-depleting base for such farm.

Section 2. Person's Percentage of Payments, Allowances, and Deductions.—The percentage of any payments, allowances, or deductions to which any person is entitled with respect to any farm, shall be determined as set forth in this Section 2. The term "principal soil-depleting crop", as used herein, means the soil-depleting crop, exclusive of sugar beets, to which the greatest number of acres on the farm is devoted in 1937. For the purpose of this Section 2, all small grains, or the proceeds thereof, which are divided in the same percentage shall be considered as one soil-depleting crop. If there is no soil-depleting crop, other than sugar beets, which has a larger acreage than any other soil-depleting crop on the farm, the principal soil-depleting crop shall be the soil-depleting crop on the farm which is of major importance in terms of acreage in the county in which such farm is located.

(a) If the operator of a farm is the owner of such farm, which farm is not operated with the aid of sharecroppers, such person's percentage of any payment, soil-building allowance, or deduction computed with respect to such

farm shall be 100 percent.

(b) The percentage for the owner and for the operator of a share-rented farm, which farm is not a combination, cotton, or sharecropper farm, of any diversion payment, conserving payment, soil-building payment, soil-building allowance, or deduction computed with respect to such farm shall be such person's percentage of the principal soil-depleting crop, or the proceeds thereof, under the lease or operating agreement relating to such farm. If no soil-depleting crop, other than sugar beets, is planted in 1937 on a share-rented farm, which farm is not a combination, cotton, or sharecropper farm, the percentage for the owner and for the operator of such farm of any diversion payment, conserving payment, soil-building payment, soil-building allowance, or deduction computed with respect to such farm shall be 50 percent. If no crop is planted for harvest in 1937 on a share-rented farm, on which farm all the cropland is entirely summer fallowed in 1937, and which farm is not a combination, cotton or sharecropper farm, the percentage of any diversion payment, conserving payment, soil-building payment, soil-building allowance, or deduction computed with respect to such farm for the operator thereof shall be 66% percent and for the owner thereof shall be 33% percent.

(c) The percentage for the operator of a combination farm of any diversion payment, conserving payment, soil-building payment, soil-building allowance, or deduction computed with respect to such farm, shall be determined as

follows:

(1) Multiply the new conserving acreage in such farm rented for cash by the operator by 100%.

(2) Multiply the new conserving acreage in such farm rented on shares by the operator's percentage of the principal soil-depleting crop on such farm;

(3) Add the results obtained under items (1) and (2) of this subsection

(4) Divide the result obtained under item (3) of this subsection (c) by the sum of the new conserving acreage on such farm and multiply this result by 100.

The percentage for the owner of a combination farm of any diversion payment, conserving payment, soil-building payment, soil-building allowance, or deduction computed with respect to such farm, shall be computed by subtracting from 100 percent the percentage obtained for the operator of such farm under item (4) of this subsection (c).

(d) The percentage for the owner and for the operator of a share-rented farm, which farm is not operated with the aid of sharecroppers, of any sugar beet payment computed with respect to such farm, shall be such person's percentage of the sugar beets, or the proceeds thereof, under the lease or

operating agreement relating to such farm.

(e) If a person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to a cotton farm, such person's percentage of any diversion payment computed with respect to such farm pertaining to the soil-depleting base for a crop which was planted on such farm for harvest in 1937, shall be the sum of the percentages determined for such person under items (1), (2), and (3) of this subsection (e):

(1) 37½ percent to the person who furnished the land;

(2) 12½ percent to the person who furnished the workstock and equipment. If more than one person furnished the workstock and equipment for such farm, the percentage to each person who furnished workstock and equipment in connection with the acreage used for the production of the crop with respect to which such diversion payment is computed, shall be obtained by dividing the acreage of such crop for which such person furnished workstock and equipment by the total acreage of such crop on such farm and multiplying this result by 12½ percent;

(3) 50 percent to be divided among the persons who are parties to the lease or operating agreement relating to such farm in the proportion in which such persons are entitled to share under such lease or operating agreement in the crops grown on such farm in 1937, or the proceeds

thereof, with respect to which any diversion payment is made.

(f) If a person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to a cotton farm, such person's percentage of any diversion payment computed with respect to such farm pertaining to the soil-depleting base for a crop which is normally planted on such farm but which was not planted on such farm in 1937, shall be the sum of the percentages determined for such person under items (1) and (2) of this subsection (f):

(1) 37½ percent to the person who furnished the land;

(2) 62½ percent to be divided in accordance with an agreement among the persons who are parties to the lease or operating agreement relating to such farm, which agreement is approved by the county committee. If there is no such agreement approved by the county committee, the 62½ percent of such payment shall be divided equally among the persons who are parties to the lease or operating agreement relating to such farm.

(g) If a person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to a sharecropper farm, the percentage for such person of any diversion or sugar beet payment computed with respect to such farm shall be the percentage in which such person is entitled to share under the lease or operating agreement relating to such farm in the crops grown on such farm in 1937, or the proceeds thereof, with respect to which any such payments are computed with respect to such farm. If on such farm no crop was planted in 1937 with respect to which any diversion payment is computed with respect to such farm, such person's percentage of such payment shall be his share specified in an agreement among the persons who are parties to the lease or operating agreement relating to such agreement is approved by the county committee. If no such agreement is approved by the county committee, such payment shall be divided equally among the persons who are parties to the lease or operating agreement relating to such farm.

(h) If a person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to a cotton or sharecropper farm, such person's percentage of any conserving payment computed with respect to such farm shall be the percentage that the sum of all diversion payments computed for such person with respect to such farm is of the sum of all diversion payments computed for such farm.

(i) If a person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to a cotton or sharecropper farm, the total computed soil-building payment for such person with respect to such farm shall be the sum of the share of such person of the soil-building payment for each soil-building practice carried out on such farm, computed as follows: The soil-building payment for any practice shall be made to the person, determined by the county committee, who has incurred the expense in 1937 with respect to which the soil-building payment is to be made; where two or more persons are determined by the county committee to have incurred the expense in 1937 with respect to such practice,

the soil-building payment for such practice shall be divided equally among such

persons.

(j) If a person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to a cotton or sharecropper farm, such person's percentage of any deduction computed with respect to such farm shall be the percentage that the sum of all payments computed for such person with respect to such farm is of the sum of all payments computed for such farm. If there is no payment computed for a person who is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to a cotton or sharecropper farm, and there is a deduction computed with respect to such farm, such person's percentage of such deduction shall be such person's

percentage of the principal soil-depleting crop on such farm.

(k) If a person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to a cotton or sharecropper farm, such person's percentage of the soil-building allowance for such farm shall be the percentage that the total soil-building payments computed for such person with respect to such farm is of the total soil-building payments computed with respect to such farm. If there is no soil-building payment computed with respect to a cotton or sharecropper farm, the percentage of the soil-building allowance for such farm of a person who is both the owner and operator of such farm shall be 100 percent. If there is no soil-building payment computed with respect to a cotton or sharecropper farm, the percentage of the soil-building allowance for such farm of a person who is either a share-tenant of such farm or such share-tenant's landlord shall be 50 percent.

The term "person's percentage" as used in this bulletin with reference to a person who is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to any farm and also as used with reference to any payment, deduction, or allowance for such person with respect to such farm shall mean the percentage of such payment, deduction, or allowance determined for such person for such farm under this Section 2.

Any share of payments shall be computed and paid without regard to questions of title under State law, without deductions of claims for advances, and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or the proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any creditor. If the Secretary, upon the basis of an investigation by the State Committee, finds that any person has for 1937 made any change from any previous leasing or cropping arrangement for the farm, for the purpose of, or which would have the effect of, diverting to such person any payment to which any tenants or sharecroppers would be entitled if the previous leasing or cropping arrangements were in effect for 1937, the amount of any payment which would otherwise be made to such person may be withheld in whole or in part.

Section 3. Diversion and Conserving Payments if a Person is an Owner, Operator, or Sharecropper with Respect to Only One Farm in a County.—If a person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to only one diversion farm in a county, the amount of diversion and conserving payments which shall be made to such person in such county shall, subject to the provisions of Sections 10, 15, 17, and 18 of this Part IV, be computed as follows:

(a) General diversion payments shall be computed by multiplying the acreage by which the 1937 general acreage on such farm is less than the general soil-depleting base for such farm by the rate per acre for general diversion payments for such farm and multiplying this result by such person's percentage, provided, such payment shall not be in excess of such person's percentage of the maximum general diversion payment for such farm.

(b) Tobacco diversion payments for a specified type of tobacco shall be computed by multiplying the acreage by which the 1937 acreage of such type of tobacco on such farm is less than the soil-

depleting base for such farm for such type of tobacco by the rate per acre for diversion payments for such farm for such type of tobacco and multiplying this result by such person's percentage, provided, such payment shall not be in excess of such person's percentage of the maximum diversion payment for such farm for such

type of tobacco.

(c) Cotton diversion payments shall be computed by multiplying the acreage by which the 1937 cotton acreage on such farm is less than the cotton soil-depleting base for such farm by the rate per acre for cotton diversion payments for such farm and multiplying this result by such person's percentage, provided, such payment shall not be in excess of such person's percentage of the maximum cotton

diversion payment for such farm.

(d) Conserving payments shall be computed by multiplying the sum of (1) the old conserving acreage on such farm in excess of the soil-conserving base for such farm, and (2) the new conserving acreage on such farm, by the rate per acre for conserving payments for such farm and multiplying this result by such person's percentage, provided, such payment shall not be in excess of such person's percentage of the maximum conserving payment for such farm.

Section 4. Sugar Beet Payment.—If a person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to only one farm in a county upon which sugar beets are planted in 1937, the amount of the sugar beet payment which shall be made to such person in such county shall, subject to the provision of Sections 10, 15, 17 and 18 of this Part IV, be computed as follows: The sugar beet acreage allotment for such farm shall be multiplied by an amount per acre equal to 121/2 cents for each 100 pounds, raw value, of sugar commercially recoverable from the normal yield per acre of sugar beets for such farm and this result shall be multiplied by such person's percentage, provided:

(a) An acreage customarily used in a rotation with sugar beets on such farm in 1937 equal to at least 40 percent of the 1937 sugar beet acreage is classified as soil-conserving on such farm in 1937, or

(b) Both

(1) An acreage customarily used in a rotation with sugar beets on such farm in 1937 equal to at least 20 percent of the 1937 sugar beet acreage is classified as soil-conserving on such farm in 1937, and

(2) All the 1937 sugar beet acreage on such farm is on land not devoted

to sugar beets in more than two of the years 1934, 1935, and 1936;

Provided, further, if the condition under subsection (a) of this Section 4 is not met and only one of the conditions under subsection (b) of this Section 4 is met, payment will be made to such person in an amount equal to one-half the sugar beet payment which would be made to such person with respect to such farm if the condition under subsection (a) of this Section 4 was met, or if both the conditions under subsection (b) of this Section 4 were met.

If a person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to more than one farm in a county upon which farms sugar beets are planted in 1937, the total sugar beet payment to such person with respect to such farms shall, subject to the provisions of Sections 6. 7, 8, 11, 15, 17 and 18, of this Part IV, be the sum of the sugar beet payments computed for each such farm for such person as provided in this Section 4.

The acreage allotment for any farm with respect to which the sugar beet payment will be made will be the 1937 sugar beet acreage on such farm, unless the estimated acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in the United States in 1937 exceeds the acreage determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to be required with normal yields to produce 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar. In the event the estimated total acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in the United States in 1937 exceeds the acreage so determined, the sugar beet acreage allotment for the farm shall be that percentage of the 1937 sugar beet acreage on such farm which is computed by dividing the acreage so determined to be required to produce 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar by the estimated total acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in the United States in 1937.

Section 5. Rice Payment.—If a person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to a farm on which rice is grown in 1937, payment will be made to such person in an amount determined in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the bulletins heretofore or which may hereafter he issued relating to the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the North Central Region, and the provisions concerning rice contained in bulletins heretofore or which may hereafter be issued relating to the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the Southern Region.

Section 6. Total Amount of General Diversion Payments if a Person is an Owner, Operator, or Sharecropper with Respect to More than One Farm in a County.—If a person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to more than one farm in a county, the total amount of general diversion payments to such person in such county shall, subject to the provisions of Sections 7, 8, 11, 15, 17, and 18 of this Part IV, be computed as follows:

(a) For each diversion farm in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, multiply the acreage by which the 1937 general acreage on such farm is less than the general soil-depleting base for such farm by the rate per acre for general diversion payments for such farm and multiply this result by such person's percentage.

(b) Add the amounts obtained under subsection (a) of this Section 6.

(c) For each diversion farm in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, multiply the acreage by which the 1937 general acreage on such farm is in excess of the general soil-depleting base for such farm by the rate per acre for general diversion payments for such farm and multiply this result by such person's percentage.

(d) Add the amounts obtained under subsection (c) of this Section 6.

(e) For each diversion farm in the county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, multiply the maximum general diversion payment for such farm by such person's percentage.

(f) Add the amounts obtained under subsection (e) of this Section 6.

(g) If the amount obtained under subsection (d) of this Section 6 exceeds the amount obtained under subsection (b) of this Section 6, a deduction in the amount of such excess shall be made from any payments which otherwise would be made to such person with respect

to any farms in such county with respect to which such person is an

owner, operator, or sharecropper.

(h) The total general diversion payments which shall be made to such person with respect to such farms shall be the amount obtained by subtracting the amount obtained under subsection (d) of this Section 6 from the amount obtained under subsection (b) of this Section 6, or the amount obtained under subsection (f) of this Section 6, whichever is the smaller.

Section 7. Total Amount of Tobacco Diversion Payments if a Person is an Owner, Operator, or Sharecropper with Respect to More Than One Farm in a County.—If a person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to more than one farm in a county, the total amount of diversion payments for a specified type of tobacco to such person in such county shall, subject to the provisions of Sections 6, 8, 11, 15, 17, and 18 of this Part IV, be computed as follows:

(a) For each farm in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, multiply the acreage by which the 1937 acreage of such type of tobacco on such farm is less than the soil-depleting base for such farm for such type of tobacco by the rate per acre for diversion payments for such farm for such type of tobacco and multiply this result by such person's percentage.

(b) Add the amounts obtained under subsection (a) of this

Section 7.

(c) For each farm in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, multiply the acreage by which the 1937 acreage of such type of tobacco on such farm is in excess of the soil-depleting base for such farm for such type of tobacco by the rate per acre for diversion payments for such farm for such type of tobacco and multiply this result by such person's percentage.

(d) Add the amounts obtained under subsection (c) of this

Section 7.

(e) For each farm in the county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, multiply the maximum diversions payment for such farm for such type of tobacco by such person's percentage.

(f) Add the amounts obtained under subsection (e) of this Sec-

tion 7.

(g) If the amount obtained under subsection (d) of this Section 7 exceeds the amount obtained under subsection (b) of this Section 7, a deduction in the amount of such excess shall be made from any payments which otherwise would be made to such person with respect to any farms in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper.

(h) The total diversion payments for such type of tobacco which shall be made to such person with respect to such farms shall be the amount obtained by subtracting the amount obtained under subsection (d) of this Section 7 from the amount obtained under subsection (b) of this Section 7, or the amount obtained under subsection (f) of this

Section 7, whichever is the smaller.

Section 8. Total Amount of Cotton Diversion Payments if a Person is an Owner, Operator, or Sharecropper with Respect to

More Than One Farm in a County.—If a person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to more than one farm in a county, the total amount of cotton diversion payments to such person in such county shall, subject to the provisions of Sections 6, 7, 11, 15,

17, and 18, of this Part IV, be computed as follows:

(a) For each farm in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, multiply the acreage by which the 1937 cotton acreage on such farm is less than the cotton soil-depleting base for such farm by the rate per acre for cotton diversion payments for such farm and multiply this result by such person's percentage.

(b) Add the amounts obtained under subsection (a) of this Sec-

tion 8.

(c) For each farm in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, multiply the acreage by which the 1937 cotton acreage on such farm is in excess of the cotton soil-depleting base for such farm by the rate per acre for cotton diversion payments for such farm by such person's percentage.

(d) Add the amounts obtained under subsection (c) of this Sec-

tion 8.

(e) For each farm in the county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, multiply the maximum cotton diversion payment for such farm and multiply this result by such person's percentage.

(f) Add the amounts obtained under subsection (e) of this Sec-

tion 8.

(g) If the amount obtained under subsection (d) of this Section 8 exceeds the amount obtained under subsection (b) of this Section 8, a deduction in the amount of such excess shall be made from any payments which otherwise would be made to such person with respect to any farms in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper.

(h) The total cotton diversion payments which shall be made to such person with respect to such farms shall be the amount obtained by subtracting the amount obtained under subsection (d) of this Section 8 from the amount obtained under subsection (b) of this Section 8, or the amount obtained under subsection (f) of this Section 8,

whichever is the smaller.

Section 9. Total Amount of Conserving Payments if a Person is an Owner, Operator, or Sharecropper with Respect to More Than One Farm in a County.—If a person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to more than one farm in a county, the total amount of conserving payments to such person in such county shall, subject to the provisions of Sections 6, 7, 8, 11, 15, 17, and 18 of this Part IV, be computed as follows:

(a) For each diversion farm in such county, not also a dryland farm, with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, obtain the sum of (1) the old conserving acreage on such farm in excess of the soil-conserving base for such farm, and

(2) the new conserving acreage on such farm.

(b) For each diversion farm in such county, not also a dryland farm, with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, and upon which the total soil-depleting base for such

farm exceeds the total acreage on such farm classified as soil-deplet-

ing in 1937, determine the amount of such excess.

(c) For each farm for which an acreage was obtained under subsection (b) of this Section 9, determine which one of the acreages obtained for such farm under subsections (a) and (b) of this Section 9 is the smaller and multiply the smaller by the rate per acre for conserving payments for such farm and multiply this result by such person's percentage.

(d) Add the amounts obtained under subsection (c) of this Sec-

tion 9.

(e) For each diversion farm in such county, not also a dryland farm, with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, and upon which the total soil-depleting base for such farm is greater than the total acreage on such farm classified as soil-depleting in 1937, multiply such difference by the rate per acre for conserving payments for such farm and multiply this result by such person's percentage.

(f) Add the amounts obtained under subsection (e) of this Sec-

tion 9.

(g) For each diversion farm in such county, not also a dryland farm, with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, and upon which the total acreage on such farm classified as soil-depleting in 1937 is greater than the total soil-depleting base for such farm, multiply such difference by the rate per acre for conserving payments for such farm and multiply this result by such persons's percentage.

(h) Add the amounts obtained under subsection (g) of this Sec-

tion 9.

(i) Subtract the amount obtained under subsection (h) of this Section 9 from the amount obtained under subsection (f) of this

Section 9.

(j) For each diversion farm in the county, not also a dryland farm, with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or share-cropper, multiply the sum of 15 percent of the general soil-depleting base, 25 percent of the Burley tobacco soil-depleting base, 25 percent of the cigar leaf tobacco soil-depleting base, 30 percent of the dark air-cured tobacco soil-depleting base, and 35 percent of the cotton soil-depleting base by the rate per acre for conserving payments for such farm and multiply this result by such person's percentage.

(k) Add the amounts obtained under subsection (j) of this Sec-

tion 9.

(1) Whichever of the amounts obtained under subsections (d), (i), and (k) of this Section 9 is the smallest shall be the total conserving payment which shall be made to such person with respect to such farms.

Section 10. Deductions if a Person is an Owner, Operator, or Sharecropper With Respect to Only One Farm in a County.—If a person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to only one farm in a county, a deduction will be made from any payment which otherwise would be made to such person with respect to such farm under the following conditions and in the following amounts:

(a) If such farm is a diversion farm and if the 1937 general acreage on such farm exceeds the general soil-depleting base for such farm, the amount

of deduction for such person for such excess shall be computed by multiplying such number of excess acres by the rate per acre for general diversion payments

for such farm and multiplying this result by such person's percentage.

(b) If such farm is a diversion farm and if the 1937 corn acreage on such farm exceeds the larger of (1), the corn limit for such farm, or (2), 15 acres, the amount of deduction for such person for such excess shall be computed by multiplying such number of excess acres by the rate per acre for general diversion payments for such farm and multiplying this result by such person's percentage.

(c) If the 1937 acreage of a specified type of tobacco on such farm exceeds the soil-depleting base for such type of tobacco for such farm, the amount of deduction for such person for such excess shall be computed by multiplying such number of excess acres by the rate per acre for diversion payments for such farm for such type of tobacco and multiplying this result by such person's

percentage.

(d) If the 1937 acreage of cotton on such farm exceeds the cotton soil-depleting base for such farm, the amount of deduction for such person for such excess shall be computed by multiplying such number of excess acres by the rate per acre for cotton diversion payments for such farm and multiplying this result

by such person's percentage.

(e) If such farm is a nondiversion farm and if the 1937 general acreage on such farm is in excess of twenty acres, the amount of deduction for such person for such excess shall be computed by multiplying such number of excess acres by the rate per acre for general diversion payments which would be determined for such farm if it were a diversion farm and multiplying this result by such person's percentage.

(f) If such farm is a nondiversion farm in Area "A", and if the 1937 corn acreage on such farm is in excess of twenty acres, the amount of deduction for such person for such excess shall be computed by multiplying such number of excess acres by the rate per acre for general diversion payments which would be determined for such farm if it were a diversion farm and multiplying this

result by such person's percentage.

(g) If such farm is a nondiversion farm and if tobacco is planted on such farm in 1937, the amount of deduction for such person for each type of tobacco planted on such farm in 1937 shall be computed by multiplying the number of acres planted on such farm to each type of tobacco by the rate per acre for diversion payments for such type of tobacco which would be determined for such farm if it had a soil-depleting base for such type of tobacco and multiplying this result by such person's percentage.

(h) If such farm is a nondiversion farm and if cotton is planted on such farm in 1937, the amount of deduction for such person shall be computed by multiplying the number of acres planted on such farm to cotton by the rate per acre for cotton diversion payments which would be determined for such farm if it had a cotton soil-depleting base and multiplying this result by such

person's percentage.

If a person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to more than one nondiversion farm in a county, upon which the 1937 general acreage is in excess of twenty acres, the deduction for such person for such excess on each such farm shall be computed for each farm as set forth under subsection (e) of this Section 10. If a person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to more than one nondiversion farm in a county in Area "A", upon which the 1937 corn acreage is in excess of twenty acres, the deduction for such person for such excess on each such farm shall be computed for each farm as set forth under subsection (f) of this Section 10. If a person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to more than one nondiversion farm in a county, upon which farm tobacco is planted in 1937, the deduction for such person for such acreage on each such farm shall be computed for each farm as set forth under subsection (g) of this Section 10. If a person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to more than one nondiversion farm in

a county, upon which farm cotton is planted in 1937, the deduction for such person for such acreage on such farm shall be computed for each farm as set forth under subsection (h) of this Section 10.

Section 11. Deductions for Excess Corn Acreage on Diversion Farms in Area "A" if a Person is an Owner, Operator, or Sharecropper with Respect to More than One Diversion Farm in a County in Area "A".—If a person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to more than one diversion farm in a county in Area "A", and if the result obtained by:

(a) Multiplying for each diversion farm in Area "A" with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, the 1937 corn acreage on such farm by the rate per acre for general diversion payments for such farm and multiplying this result by such person's percentage;

(b) Adding the amounts obtained under subsection (a) of this Section 11;

exceeds the amount obtained by:

(c) Multiplying for each diversion farm in Area "A" with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, the larger of (1), the corn limit for such farm, or (2), 15 acres, by the rate per acre for general diversion payments for such farm and multiplying the result by such person's percentage; (d) Adding the amounts obtained under subsection (c) of this Section 11;

a deduction will be made from any payments which otherwise would be made to such person with respect to any farms in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper in the amount of such excess.

SECTION 12. Soil-Building Allowance.—The soil-building allow-

ance for a person in a county shall be computed as follows:

- (a) If such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to only one farm in such county, which farm is a diversion farm and not also a dryland farm, the soil-building allowance for such person in such county shall be such person's percentage of the sum of the amounts obtained for such farm under items (1) to (6), inclusive, of this subsection (a), unless such sum is less than \$10.00, in which event the soil-building allowance for such person in such county shall be such person's percentage of \$10.00.
- (1) \$1.00 for each acre in the soil-conserving base established for such farm. (2) \$1.00 for each acre for which diversion payments are made with respect to such farm.

(3) \$1.90 for each acre in commercial orchards on such farm.
(4) \$1.00 for each acre of cropland on such farm on which only one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.

(5) \$2.00 for each acre of cropland on such farm on which more than one

crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.

- (6) \$0.50 for each animal unit in excess of five which the noncrop plowable pasture on such farm will carry during the normal pasture season.
- (b) If such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to only one farm in such county, which farm is a diversion farm and also a dryland farm, the soil-building allowance for such person in such county shall be such person's percentage of the sum of the amounts obtained for such farm under items (1) to (7), inclusive, of this subsection (b), unless such sum is less than \$10.00, in which event the soil-building allowance for such person in such county shall be such person's percentage of \$10.00.
- (1) \$1.00 for each acre classified as soil-conserving on such farm in 1937 not in excess of the soil-conserving base for such farm.

(2) Two-thirds of the rate per acre for general diversion payments for such farm for each acre for which diversion payments are made with respect to such farm.

(3) \$1.90 for each acre in commercial orchards on such farm.

(4) \$1.00 for each acre of cropland on such farm on which only one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.

(5) \$2.00 for each acre of cropland on such farm on which more than one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.

(6) \$0.50 for each animal unit in excess of five which the noncrop plowable

pasture on such farm will carry during the normal pasture season.

- (7) \$0.25 for each acre of noncropland plowed at least once between January 1, 1930, and December 31, 1936, provided, (1) such noncropland is part of a farm for which a soil-depleting base has been established and is farmed by the operator of such farm; (2) both the operator and the owner have designated such acreage and have stated in writing their intention to restore such acreage to grass; (3) written approval has been obtained in advance from the county committee; (4) such land is not pastured or tilled in 1937 and no crop is harvested therefrom.
- (c) If such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to only one farm in such county, which farm is a nondiversion farm, the soil-building allowance for such person in such county shall be such person's percentage of the sum of the amounts obtained for such farm under items (1) to (5), inclusive, of this subsection (c), unless such sum is less than \$20.00, in which event the soil-building allowance for such person in such county shall be such person's percentage of \$20.00.

(1) \$0.90 for each acre of cropland on such farm.

(2) \$1.00 for each acre in commercial orchards on such farm.

(3) \$1.00 for each acre of cropland on such farm on which only one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.

(4) \$2.00 for each acre of cropland on such farm on which more than one

crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.

- (5) \$0.50 for each animal unit in excess of five which the noncrop plowable pasture on such farm will carry during the normal pasture season.
- (d) If such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to more than one farm in a county, the soil-building allowance for such person in such county shall be the sum of the amounts obtained for such farms under items (2), (4), (6), (14), and (22) of this subsection (d), unless such sum is less than \$10.00, in which event, the soil-building allowance for such person in such county shall be \$10.00.
- (1) For each diversion farm in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, and which farm is not also a dryland farm, multiply the sum of items (1), (3), (4), (5), and (6) of subsection (a) of this Section 12 by such person's percentage for such farm.

  (2) Add the amounts obtained under item (1) of this subsection (d).
- (3) For each diversion farm in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, and which farm is also a dryland farm, multiply the sum of items (1), (3), (4), (5), (6), and (7) of subsection (b) of this Section 12 by such person's percentage for such farm.
  - (4) Add the amounts obtained under item (3) of this subsection (d).
- (5) For each nondiversion farm in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, multiply the sum of items (1) to (5), inclusive, of subsection (c) of this Section 12 by such person's percentage for such farm.

(6) Add the amounts obtained under item (5) of this subsection (d).

(7) For each diversion farm in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, and which farm is not also a dryland farm, and upon which farm the total soil-depleting base for such farm is greater than the total acreage on such farm classified as soil-depleting, multiply such difference by such person's percentage.

(8) Add the acreages obtained under item (7) of this subsection (d).

(9) For each diversion farm in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper and which farm is not also a dryland farm upon which the total acreage of such farm classified as soil-depleting in 1937 is greater than the total soil-depleting base for such farm, multiply such difference by such person's percentage.

(10) Add the acreages obtained under item (9) of this subsection (d).

(11) Subtract the acreages obtained under item (10) of this subsection (d) from the acreages obtained under item (8) of this subsection (d) and multiply

such difference by \$1.00.

(12) For each diversion farm in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, and which farm is not a dryland farm, multiply the sum of 15 percent of the general soil-depleting base, 25 percent of the Burley tobacco soil-depleting base, 25 percent of the cigar-leaf tobacco soil-depleting base, 30 percent of the dark air-cured tobacco soil-depleting base, and 35 percent of the cotton soil-depleting base by \$1.00 and multiply this result by such person's percentage.

(13) Add the amounts obtained under item (12) of this subsection (d).(14) Of the amounts obtained under items (11) and (13) of this subsection

(d), determine which one is the smaller.

(15) For each diversion farm in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, and which farm is also a dryland farm, and upon which farm the total soil-depleting base for such farm is greater than the total acreage on such farm classified as soil-depleting in 1937, multiply such difference by two-thirds of the rate for general diversion payments for such farm and multiply this result by such person's percentage.

(16) Add the amounts obtained under item (15) of this subsection (d).
(17) For each diversion farm in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, and which farm is also a dryland farm and upon which farm the total acreage on such farm classified as soildepleting in 1937 is greater than the total soil-depleting base for such farm, multiply such difference by two-thirds of the rate per acre for general diversion payments for such farm and multiply this result by such person's percentage.

(18) Add the amounts obtained under item (17) of this subsection (d).

(19) Subtract the amount obtained under item (18) of this subsection (d)

from the amount obtained under item (16) of this subsection (d).

(20) For each diversion farm in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, and which farm is also a dry-land farm, multiply 15 percent of the general soil-depleting base for such farm by two-thirds of the rate per acre for general diversion payments for such farm and multiply this result by such person's percentage.
(21) Add the amounts obtained under item (20) of this subsection (d).

(22) Of the amounts obtained under items (19) and (21) of this subsection

(d), determine which one is the smaller.

Section 13. Soil-Building Payments.—Soil-building payments will be made to a person who is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to a farm or farms in a county, not in excess of such person's soil-building allowance for such farm or farms, for the carrying out on such farm or farms any of the applicable soil-building

practices set forth in this Section 13.

To be eligible for soil-building payments, the practices listed herein must be carried out by such methods and using such materials and with such kinds and quantities of adapted seed and trees as conform with good farming practices. No soil-building payment will be made with respect to any farm for the seeding of red clover or any mixtures containing red clover unless all seedings of red clover and any mixtures containing red clover on such farm in 1937 are made with adapted red clover seed, nor will any soil-building payment be made with respect to any farm for the seeding of alfalfa or any mixtures containing alfalfa unless all seedings of alfalfa and any mixtures containing alfalfa on such farm in 1937 are made with adapted alfalfa seed. All practices for which payment is to be made must have been

completed prior to November 1, 1937. Proof of performance for any practice shall consist of satisfactory evidence that the practice was

completed in accordance with the conditions specified.

A soil-building payment for any practice hereinafter set forth will not be made with respect to any acreage on the farm for which all or any portion of the labor, seed, or materials used for any practice is furnished free or paid for by any State or Federal agency, except that in the case of the soil-building practices designated under subsections (c), (g), and (p) hereof, payment will be made at the stipulated rates on an acreage or quantity, which bears the same proportion to the total acreage or quantity with respect to such practice as the quantity of materials used, or the value of the labor and materials furnished, by the owner, operator, or sharecropper bears to the total quantity of materials or the total value of labor and materials used in carrying out such practice. If trees are purchased from a Clark-McNary cooperative State nursery, such purchase shall not be deemed to be paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

Where several soil-building practices are adopted on the same acreage on a farm which is not a dryland farm, payment will not be made for: (1), more than one of the practices listed in the same subsection in the case of subsections (c) to (k), inclusive, of this Section 13; and (2), more than one practice twice, or any two practices of the fourteen soil-building practices listed in subsections (a), (b), (x), (y), and (z) of this Section 13. Where several soil-building practices are adopted on the same acreage on a dryland farm, payment will not be made for: (1), more than one of the practices listed in subsections (1), (m), and (n) of this Section 13; (2), more than two of the following: a practice listed in either subsection (1), (m), or (n) of this Section 13, a practice listed in either subsection (a) or (b) of this Section 13, and the increased rate of payment for dryland farms

specified in the sixth paragraph of this Section 13.

Except as otherwise provided, the soil-building practices listed in subsections (a) to (k), inclusive, will be applicable to all farms; the soil-building practices listed in subsections (l) to (s), inclusive, will be applicable only to dryland farms; the soil-building practices listed in subsections (t) to (w), inclusive, will be applicable only to orchards; and the practices listed in subsections (x) to (z), inclusive, will be applicable only to cropland used for the growing of com-

mercial vegetables.

For dryland farms, all rates of payment in subsections (a) and (b) of this Section 13 shall be increased by \$1.50 if the rate is \$2.00 or more, and by \$1.00 if the rate is less than \$2.00, if on the date as of which final inspection of the farm is made for the purpose of determining performance, there is a good stand which, with the exception of the crops listed in item (4) of Section 2 (a) of Part III, would normally survive the winter 1937–38, of the crops to which such rates are applicable, and no crop is harvested for grain or hay on such acreage in 1937.

Soil-building practices listed in this Section 13 relating to commercial orchards are applicable only to the acreage upon which such

practice is carried out.

### Practices Applicable to All Farms

- (a) Seedings of Adapted Legumes.—Seedings of adapted seed of any of the following legumes on farmland:
- (1) Alfalfa, (seeded alone or in mixtures with the perennial grasses listed under subsection (b) hereof, provided, that such alfalfa is seeded at the full rate of seeding alfalfa alone) -\$2.50 per acre.

(2) Red clover, sericea, and white clover—\$2.00 per acre.

(3) Alsike clover, mammoth clover, and lespedeza—\$1.50 per acre.

(4) Legume mixtures or mixtures of legumes and perennial grasses listed under subsection (b) hereof, which contain 50 percent or more of alsike clover, mammoth clover, lespedeza, alfalfa, red clover, sericea, and white clover, or more than one of those legumes—\$1.50 per acre.

(5) Biennial sweet clover, annual sweet clover, vetch, crotolaria, and crimson

clover-\$1.00 per acre.

- (6) Legume mixtures or mixtures of legumes and the perenial grasses listed under subsection (b) hereof, which contain 50 percent or more of biennial sweet clover, annual sweet clover, vetch, crimson clover, alfalfa, red clover, sericea, white clover, alsike clover, mammoth clover, and lespedeza, or more than one of these legumes—\$1.00 per acre.
- (b) Seedings of Adapted Perennial Grasses.—Seedings of adapted seed of any of the following grasses on farmland:

(1) Bluegrass, bromegrass, crested wheat grass, slender wheat grass, and

western wheat grass-\$2.00 per acre.

(2) Orchard grass and permanent pasture mixtures of grasses or grasses and legumes containing at least 50 percent of any of the grasses listed in item (1)

- of this subsection—\$1.50 per acre.

  (3) Timothy, redtop, reed canary grass, and permanent pasture mixtures of grasses or grasses and legumes containing at least 50 percent of bromegrass, orchard grass, redtop, reed canary grass, timothy, bluegrass, crested wheat grass, slender wheat grass, and western wheat grass, or more than one of these grasses—\$1.00 per acre.
- (c) Limestone.—Except as otherwise provided in items (2) and (3) of this subsection (c), application on cropland or noncrop pasture land of ground limestone or its equivalent:
- (1) Application of ground limestone or its equivalent—\$1.25 per ton. (The ground limestone should not be coarser than that obtained by grinding calcareous or dolimitic limestone so that not less than 90 percent with all finer particles obtained in the grinding process included, will pass through a tenmesh sieve. It must contain calcium and magnesium carbonates equivalent to not less than 80 percent of calcium carbonate. The following quantities of other calcareous substances are equivalent to one ton of ground limestone of other calcareous substances are equivalent to one ton of ground limestone in the following designated States: 1,400 lbs, of hydrated lime or 2 cubic yards of marl, in the entire North Central Region; 2 cubic yards of sugar beet refuse lime in Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio, and Wisconsin; 2 cubic yards of calcium carbide refuse lime in Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, and Wisconsin; 2 cubic yards of paper mill refuse lime in Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin; 2 cubic yards of water softening process refuse lime in Illinois and Iowa; 2 cubic yards of commercial wood ashes in Michigan and Wisconsin; 14, ton, of commercial burnt, lime, and 4 cubic yards of calcaroous clay in ½ ton of commercial burnt lime and 4 cubic yards of calcareous clay in Wisconsin; one ton of burnt lime waste in Iowa and Wisconsin; 1 ton of agricultural limestone meal in Ohio; 2,750 lbs. of limestone screening, or 1,400 lbs. of limestone in Ohio and Wisconsin; 3 tons of tailings from zinc mines in Wisconsin.

(2) A minimum of 500 lbs. per acre of finely ground limestone on cropland

when drilled in with seedings of legumes—\$1.00 per acre.

(3) A minimum of 1,000 lbs. per acre of finely ground limestone on non-crop pasture land—\$2.00 per acre. (The finely ground limestone designated in items (2) and (3) of this subsection (c) should not be coarser than that obtained by grinding calcareous or dolomitic limestone so that not less than 90 percent, with all finer particles obtained in the grinding process included.

will pass through a 30-mesh sieve. It must contain calcium and magnesium carbonates, equivalent to not less than 80 percent of calcium carbonate.)

(d) Phosphates.—Application of the following minimum amounts of phosphate materials per acre on noncrop pasture or on cropland, used in 1937 for the growing of a crop specified in Section 2 of Part III, and on which noncrop pasture or cropland in connection with such application, none of the crops listed in Section 1 (a) of Part III and none of the crops listed in items (1) and (2) of Section 1 (b) of Part III are planted in 1937.

(1) 200 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate or its equivalent—\$1.20 per

(2) 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate or its equivalent—\$1.80 per acre. The 16 percent superphosphate, designated in items (1) and (2) of this subsection (d) shall contain 16 percent by weight of available phosphoric acid. Other phosphates may be substituted for 16 percent superphosphate, provided, that the quantity of such substitute applied shall contain not less than the quantity by weight of available phosphoric acid contained in the specified quantity of 16 percent superphosphate)

(3) 500 pounds of rock phosphate or basic slag-\$1.80 per acre.

- (e) Potash.—Application of the following minimum amount of 50 percent muriate of potash per acre on noncrop pasture or on cropland used in 1937 for the growing of a crop specified in Section 2 of Part III, and on which noncrop pasture or cropland in connection with such application, none of the crops listed in Section 1 (a) of Part III and none of the crops listed in items (1) and (2) of Section 1 (b) of Part III are planted in 1937.
- (1) 100 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash or its equivalent—\$1,00 per acre. (50 percent muriate of potash shall contain not less than 50 percent by weight of water soluble potash. Other materials containing potash may be substituted for 50 percent muriate of potash, provided, that the quantity of such substitute applied shall contain not less than the quantity by weight of water soluble potash contained in 100 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash.)
- (f) Gypsum.—Applicable only to Beltrami, Hubbard, Lake of the Woods, Cass, and Clearwater Counties of Minnesota. Application of the following minimum amount of gypsum per acre on cropland used in 1937 for the growing of a crop specified in Section 2 of Part III, and on which cropland in connection with such application, none of the crops listed in Section 1 (a) of Part III and none of the crops listed in items (1) and (2) of Section 1 (b) of Part III are planted in 1937.—(1) 200 pounds of gypsum—\$1.25 per acre.

  (g) Planting and Protection of Trees.—Planting and protection

(g) Planting and Protection of Trees.—Planting and protection of forest trees and trees for windbreak or shelterbelt purposes in accordance with good tree culture practice—\$7.50 per acre, provided,

(1) In the case of forest plantings there is on the date as of which final inspection is made for the purpose of determining performance on the farm, a stand of at least 650 living trees per acre; or if due to uncontrollable natural causes a stand of 650 living trees per acre is not obtained on the date as of which final inspection is made for the purpose of determining performance on the farm, there is satisfactory evidence that such trees were planted in accordance with good tree culture practice and that such trees have been properly protected;

(2) In the case of windbreak or shelterbelt plantings, there is on the date as of which final inspection is made for the purpose of determining performance on the farm, a stand of at least 300 living trees per acre; or if due to uncontrollable natural causes a stand of 300 living trees per acre is not obtained on the date as of which final inspection is made for the purpose of determining performance on the farm there is satisfactory evidence that such trees were

planted in accordance with good tree culture practice and that such trees have been properly protected.

This subsection (g) is not applicable to dryland farms.

(h) Improving a Stand of Forest Trees.—Improving a stand of forest trees by cutting weed trees and thinning or pruning other trees so as to leave at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 6 inches each, or at least 200 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 2 inches, well distributed over each acre of woodland—\$2.50 per acre, provided (1) The county committee after inspection has approved and designated in writing the area on which such practice is to be carried out, and (2) such area is not grazed and is adequately protected against fire.

(i) Terracing.—Terracing in 1937 in accordance with good terracing practices—\$0.40 per hundred feet, provided, the county committee after inspection has approved and designated in writing

the area on which such practice is to be carried out.

(j) Restoration of Noncrop Plowable Pasture.—Restoration by nongrazing until November 1, 1937, of noncrop plowable pasture—\$2.00 per animal unit of the pasture grazing capacity of such noncrop plowable pasture, provided, (1) the county committee, after inspection, has approved and designated in writing the area on which such practice is to be carried out, (2) no hay or seed is harvested from such pasture land, (3) such pasture land is not tilled for any purpose other than to improve the stand of pasture grasses and legumes thereon, and (4) the maturing of noxious weed seeds on such pasture

is prevented by the clipping of such pasture.

(k) Contour Strip Cropping.—Growing in 1937 on slopes of three percent or more of small grain crops, sweet sorghums, Sudan grass, legumes, perennial grasses, or mixtures of any of these, all close drilled or broadcast, and intertilled crops in alternate strips, running on the contour—\$1.00 per acre, provided, (1) the county committee after inspection has approved and designated in writing the area and manner in which such practice is carried out, (2) the strips shall be planted on the contour, (3) the deviation of the strips from the true contour shall not exceed at any point a percentage equal to three-fourths of the percentage slope of the land, but in any case the maximum deviation shall not exceed four percent, (4) no deviation of strips from the true contour shall be for a greater continuous distance than 60 feet, (5) the width of any strip on land with a slope of three percent shall not exceed 120 feet, and (6) the width of any strip on land with a slope of more than three percent shall not exceed 120 feet less 5 feet for each percent by which the slope is greater than three percent.

### PRACTICES APPLICABLE ONLY TO DRYLAND FARMS

(1) Protected Strip Fallow.—\$2.00 per acre in fallow, provided, (1) the first tillage operation is completed before May 15, 1937, if such farm is in Nebraska and the first tillage operation is completed before June 1, 1937, if such farm is in South Dakota, (2) tillage operations are carried out until August 1, 1937, in such a manner as will prevent weed growth, wind erosion, and water erosion, (3) the

slope on the land to be fallowed is not in excess of eight percent, (4) the land on which the slope is in excess of three percent is listed on the contour, (5) the fallow is in alternate strips with small grain crops, sorghums, Sudan grass, or millet, all close drilled or broadcast, or sorghums in rows, of approximately the same width, not less than 3 rods and not more than 20 rods in width, running at right angles to the prevailing winds or running on the contour, (6) the stubble is left on the strips devoted to crops in such a manner as will prevent wind erosion.

(m) Protected Summer Fallow and Basin Listing.—\$2.00 per acre in fallow, provided, (1) basin listing is practical to preserve moisture and will prevent water erosion, (2) the first tillage operation is completed before May 15, 1937, if such farm is in Nebraska, and the first tillage operation is completed before June 1, 1937, if such farm is in South Dakota, (3) tillage operations are carried out until August 1, 1937, in such a manner as will prevent weed growth, wind erosion, and water erosion, (4) the slope on the land to be fallowed and basin listed is not in excess of eight percent, (5) land on which the slope is in excess of three percent is listed on the contour, (6) adjoining furrows, not less than 8 inches in width and not less than 4 inches in depth are constructed, maintained, and dammed at intervals of not more than twenty feet, (7) the land is seeded in the fall to a cover crop or lister ridges are left over the winter to prevent wind erosion.

(n) Protected Summer Fallow.—\$1.50 per acre in fallow, provided, (1) block fallow is practical on the land fallowed, (2) the first tillage operation is completed before May 15, 1937, if such farm is in Nebraska, and the first tillage operation is completed before June 1, 1937, if such farm is in South Dakota, (3) tillage operations are carried out until August 1, 1937, in such a manner as will prevent weed growth, wind erosion, and water erosion, (4) the slope on the land to be fallowed is not in excess of eight percent, (5) the land on which the slope is in excess of three percent is listed on the contour, (6) the land is seeded in the fall to a cover crop, or lister ridges are left over the winter to prevent wind erosion.

(o) Strip Cropping.—Growing in 1937 of small grain crops, sorghums, Sudan grass, or millet, all close drilled or broadcast, and row crops in alternate strips, such strips to be approximately the same width, not less than 3 rods and not more than 20 rods in width, running at right angles to the prevailing winds, or running on the contour—\$0.40 per acre for the acreage in the strips, provided, the stubble is left on the land in such a manner as will tend to prevent

wind erosion.

(p) Planting and Protection of Trees.—Planting and protection of forest trees and trees for windbreak or shelterbelt purposes in accordance with good tree culture practice—\$10.00 per acre, provided,

(1) In the case of forest plantings there is on the date as of which final inspection is made for the purpose of determining performance on the farm, a stand of at least 500 living trees per acre; or if due to uncontrollable natural causes a stand of 500 living trees per acre is not obtained on the date as of which final inspection is made for the purpose of determining performance on the farm, there is satisfactory evidence that such trees were planted in accordance with good tree culture practice and that such trees have been properly protected.

(2) In the case of windbreak or shelterbelt plantings, there is on the date as of which final inspection is made for the purpose of determining performance on the farm a stand of at least 200 living trees per acre; or if due to uncontrollable natural causes a stand of 200 living trees per acre is not obtained on the date as of which final inspection is made for the purpose of determining performance on the farm, there is satisfactory evidence that such trees were planted in accordance with good tree culture practice and that such trees have been properly protected.

(q) Cultivating and Maintaining a Stand of Trees.—Cultivating, protecting, and maintaining, by replanting, if necessary, a full stand of at least 500 trees per acre of forest plantings or 200 trees per acre of windbreak or shelterbelt plantings planted on cropland or noncropland between January 1, 1934, and October 31, 1936, inclusive,—

\$4.00 per acre.

(r) Contour Furrows on Permanent Pasture Land.—Construction of contour furrows on permanent farm pasture land with slopes not in excess of eight percent, except permanent farm pasture land that is sufficiently sandy and porous to absorb normal precipitation— \$0.50 per acre for the area contour furrowed, provided, (1) the contour furrows are constructed on the contour level not less than eight inches in width and four inches in depth, (2) the contour furrows are dammed at intervals of not more than 100 feet, (3) the width between the furrows on any land with a slope of three percent or less shall not exceed 25 feet, (4) the width between the furrows on any land with a slope of more than three percent shall not exceed 25 feet less three feet for each percent by which the slope is greater than three percent.

(s) Restoration to Native Grass of Noncropland.—Restoration to native grass of noncropland plowed at least once between January 1, 1930, and December 31, 1936, inclusive, which in accordance with good farming practices should be permanently devoted to grass— \$0.25 per acre, provided, (1) both the operator and owner have designated the acreage and have stated in writing their intention to let such acreage revert to grass, (2) written approval has been obtained from the county committee, and (3) such land is not pastured or tilled in 1937 and no crop is harvested therefrom.

## PRACTICES APPLICABLE ONLY TO LAND IN COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS

## (t) Winter Cover Crops:

(1) Incorporation into the soil by plowing or discing between March 1, 1937, and June 30, 1937, inclusive, of a good vegetative growth of any of the following crops: wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, Sudan grass, millet, annual legumes, or mixtures of any of these seeded in the late summer or fall of 1936—\$1.00 per acre, provided, such crop has attained at least 60 days' growth and is not pastured or harvested for grain or hay.

(2) Seeding after May 1, 1937, of any of the crops listed under item (1) of this subsection (t), except soybeans and cowpeas—\$1.00 per acre, provided, (1) a good vegetative growth of any of such crops is on the land on the date as of which final inspection of the farm is made for the purpose of determining performance, and (2) such crop is not pastured or otherwise taken from the land.

(u) Seeding Soybeans and Cowpeas.—Seeding after May 1, 1937, of soybeans or cowpeas at the normal rate—\$2.00 per acre, provided, (1) such crop is not pastured or otherwise taken from the land, (2) if such crop is not incorporated into the soil, it has attained at least

60 days' growth prior to November 1, 1937, and (3) if such crop is incorporated into the soil, it was incorporated prior to November 1, 1937, and after having at least 60 days' growth, and where such land

is subject to erosion, it is followed by a winter cover crop.

(v) Mulching.—Application of mulching materials—\$1.00 per ton (air-dry weight), provided, (1) payment will not be made for any application of mulching materials less than three tons nor more than five tons per acre, and (2) all materials produced on such land from interplanted crops are left thereon.

(w) Sanding Cranberry Bogs.—Application of not less than the following quantities of sand, free from stones and loam, on fruiting cranberry bogs to prevent soil deterioration and decline in productive

capacity of the land:

(1) One-half inch of sand, evenly distributed—\$7.50 per acre.
(2) Three-fourths inch of sand, evenly distributed—\$11.25 per acre.

(3) One inch of sand, evenly distributed—\$15.00 per acre.

## PRACTICES APPLICABLE ONLY TO CROPLAND USED FOR GROWING COM-MERCIAL VEGETABLES

# (x) Nonleguminous Green Manure Crop on Vegetable Land.—

(1) Incorporation into the soil as green manure by plowing or discing of the entire vegetative growth of rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, annual grasses, mixtures of these, or corn sown broadcast, grown on land used for production of vegetable crops in 1935 and 1936—\$1.00 per acre, provided, (1) such green manure crop has attained at least 60 days' growth, and (2) a good vegetative

growth of such crop is incorporated into the soil.

(2) Incorporation into the soil as green manure by plowing or discing of the entire vegetative growth of rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, annual grasses, mixtures of these, or corn sown broadcast, grown on land used for the production of vegetable crops in 1935 and 1936—\$2.00 per acre, provided, (1) such green manure crop has attained at least 60 days' growth, (2) a good vegetative growth of such crop was incorporated into the soil, and (3) at least one less soil-depleting crop is grown on such land in 1937 than the 1935-1936 annual average number of soil-depleting crops grown on such land.

# (y) Leguminous Green Manure Crop on Vegetable Land.-

(1) Incorporation into the soil as green manure by plowing or discing of the entire vegetative growth of a legume, or mixture of legumes grown on land used for the production of vegetable crops in 1935 and 1936-\$2.00 per acre, provided, (1) such green manure crop has attained at least 60 days' growth, and (2) a good vegetative growth of such crop is incorporated into the soil.

(2) Incorporation into the soil as green manure by plowing or discing of the entire vegetative growth of a legume, or mixture of legumes grown on land used for the production of vegetable crops in 1935 and 1936-\$4.00 per acre, provided, (1) such green manure crop has attained at least 60 days' growth, (2) a good vegetative growth of such crop was incorporated into the soil, and (3) at least one less soil-depleting crop is grown on such land in 1937 than the 1935-1936 annual average number of soil-depleting crops grown on such land.

(z) Seeding of Rye on Vegetable Land on a Nondiversion Farm.—Seeding after May 1, 1937, of rye on a nondiversion farm on land used for the production of vegetable crops in 1935 and 1936-\$1.00 per acre, provided, (1) a good vegetative growth of such crop is on the land on the date as of which final inspection of the farm is made for the purpose of determining performance, and (2) such crop is not pastured or otherwise taken from the land.

SECTION 14. Total Amount of Soil Building Payment if a Person is an Owner, Operator, or Sharecropper with Respect to More than One Farm in a County.—If a person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to more than one farm in a county, the total amount of soil-building payments to such person with respect to farms owned or operated in such county by such person shall, subject to the provisions of Sections 6, 7, 8, 11, 15, 17, and 18 of this Part IV, be computed as follows:

(a) For each farm in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, multiply the number of acres, feet, or quantity, as the case may be, devoted to an approved soil-building practice by the rate specified for such practice and

multiply this result by such person's percentage.

(b) Add the amounts obtained under subsection (a) of this Section 14, provided, however, the total amount of soil-building payments to such person with respect to farms in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper shall not exceed the amount of such person's soil-building allowance in such county, computed for such farms as set forth in Section 12 of this Part IV.

Section 15. Adjustment in Rates and Allowances.—All the rates and allowances specified in this Part IV are based upon an estimate of available funds and an estimate of approximately 85 percent participation. If participation in the North Central Region exceeds that estimated for such region, all the rates and allowances specified in this Part IV for such region may be reduced pro rata. If participation in the North Central Region is less than the estimate for such region, all such rates and allowances may be increased pro rata. In no case will any rates or allowances be increased or decreased

by more than 10 percent.

Section 16. Applicability to Farms Under Special Programs.— The Secretary may designate one or more counties in any State for which special programs for 1937 will be developed under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. In the event that any such county is designated the rates, allowances, and conditions of payment for such county will be set forth in a bulletin for such county and the provisions of this bulletin shall not be applicable in such county. On any farm where a program is carried out in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service or the Resettlement Administration, payment shall not be made for any soil-building practice carried out on such farm unless, (1) the cooperating agency has approved in writing on Form ACP-35 the carrying out of any such practice on such farm, (2) the cooperating agency has not furnished any labor, seed, or materials for the carrying out of such practice, provided, if labor, seed, or materials are furnished by the Soil Conservation Service or the Resettlement Administration for a practice specified in either subsection (c), (g), or (p) of Section 13 of this Part IV, and such cooperating agency has approved in writing the carrying out of such practice, payment will be made to the extent specified in the third paragraph of section 13 of Part IV.

Section 17. Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes.— No person shall be entitled to receive or retain any part of any payment if such person has adopted any practice which the Secretary determines tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1937 Program, or if such person has offset, or through any scheme or device whatsoever, such as but not limited to operating by or through or participating in the operation of a firm, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, has participated in offsetting, or has benefited or is in position to benefit by such offsetting, in whole or in part, the performance rendered in respect of which such payment would otherwise be made. Payments will not be made for changes in the use of any acreage which involve the destructions of foods, fibre, or feed grains. If any person who has made an application for payment with respect to any farm or farms in a county has an interest as owner, operator, or sharecropper in a farm in another county on which the acreage used for the production of soil-depleting crops in 1937 materially exceeds the acreage normally used for the production of any or all of such crops on such other farm or farms, the amount of any payment which otherwise would be made to such person may, in the discretion of the Secretary, be appropriately reduced.

Section 18. Association Expenses.—In determining the amount of payments under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program. there shall be deducted from any payment computed for any person with respect to any farm or farms in a county, all of such person's pro rata share, or such part thereof as may be determined by the Secretary, of the estimated total administrative expenses incurred and to be incurred by the Association of such county in cooperating in carrying out the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. Such pro rata share shall be determined by multiplying the total payments computed for such person with respect to any farm or farms in such county by the percentage that the estimated total of administrative expenses of the Association for such county as approved by the North Central Division for 1937 is of the total payments estimated by the North Central Division which will be made with respect to farms in such county in 1937. As provided in the Articles of Association, as amended, any person who previously has not become a member of the Association of the county in which his farm or farms are located shall become a member thereof by his signing an application for payment with respect to such farm or There shall be credited for the payment of administrative expenses the sum of \$2.00 for each application for payment under which, prior to the deduction of any administrative expenses and as estimated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the total payment will be \$20.00 or less or under which there will be no payment.

## PART V. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Section 1. Farm.—A farm shall include all irrigated or nonirrigated land in a county under the same ownership which is farmed by the same operator as all or part of one farming unit. A farm shall not include a tract of land which is less than three acres unless the average annual gross income from such tract of land is \$250.00 or more. The following examples are illustrative of the rule to be followed in determining what land shall be considered a farm:

(a) If two or more tracts of land are owned and operated by the same person as part or all of one farming unit, such tracts of land

shall be regarded as one farm.

(b) If two or more tracts of land are rented for cash by a person who operates such tracts of land as part or all of one farming unit, such tracts shall be regarded as one farm.

(c) If two or more tracts of land owned by the same person are rented on shares to a person who operates such tracts of land as part or all of one farming unit, such tracts of land shall be regarded as

(d) If two or more tracts of land owned by different persons are rented on shares to a person who operates such tracts of land in 1937 as part or all of one farming unit, each such separately owned tract shall be regarded as one farm.

(e) If two or more tracts of land owned by the same or different persons are operated in 1937 by the same operator as separate farm-

ing units, each such tract shall be regarded as one farm.

(f) If the major portion of the cropland operated as all or part of one farming unit by an operator is rented on shares from a landlord and the remaining portion of the land rented from such landlord and operated by such operator is rented for cash, such share-

rented and cash-rented land shall be regarded as one farm.

SECTION 2. Farm or farming Unit Located in More Than One County.—If a farm is located in two or more adjacent counties, such farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling on such farm is located. If there is no principal dwelling on such farm, it shall be regarded as located in the county in which the largest portion of such farm is located. If a farming unit is located in two or more adjacent counties, such farming unit shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling on such farming unit is located. If there is no principal dwelling on such farming unit, it shall be regarded as located in the county

in which the largest portion of such farming unit is located.

Section 3. Determination of Ownership.—An owner is a person who owns farm land constituting all or part of a farming unit which is not entirely rented to another for cash or for a fixed commodity payment or who rents farm land constituting all or part of a farming unit from another for cash or for a fixed commodity payment or who is purchasing land constituting all or part of a farming unit for cash or for a fixed commodity payment. term "owner" as used herein does not refer exclusively to a person who has legal title to a farm but is intended to describe the person who for 1937 has the right to possession or control of a farm and to a part or all of the rents and profits therefrom. If a person has the right to receive a portion of any crop, or the proceeds thereof, on any farm in the North Central Region in 1937 solely by virtue of a creditor relationship and does not become the owner of such farm, such person shall not be entitled to receive any payment made with respect to such farm pursuant to the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the North Central Region.

SECTION 4. Determination of When a Person is an Owner, Operator, or Sharecropper with Respect to More than One Farm in a County.—For the purposes of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the North Central Region a person shall be regarded as an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to more than one farm in a county only where he occupies a similar or comparable status with respect to more than one farm in the same county. The following examples are illustrations of the application of the rule to be observed in determining whether a person owns more than one farm in a county:

(a) If one farm is owned solely by a person and another farm is owned only in part by such person, such farms will be regarded as owned by different

(b) If a person owns and operates one farm and owns another farm which he has rented on shares to another, such farms will be regarded as owned by

the same person;

(c) If a person owns a one-third interest in one farm with one party, and such person owns a one-half interest in another farm with another party, such farms will be regarded as owned by different persons; if such person owned such two farms with the same party, such farms will be regarded as owned by

the same person;

(d) If a person as owner is entitled to receive under his leasing agreement with respect to one farm 40 percent of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof, and such person is entitled to receive under his leasing agreement with respect to another farm 50 percent of the crops and livestock produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof, such farms will be regarded as owned by the same person;

(e) If one farm is owned by a person in his individual capacity and another farm is owned by the same person in a representative or fiduciary capacity,

such farms will be regarded as owned by different persons;

(f) If more than one farm is owned by the same person who acts in a different representative or fiduciary capacity with respect to each such farm, such

farms will be regarded as owned by different persons;

(g) If a person's rights to the profits or rents from more than one farm arise under separate written instruments which severally provide that such profits or rents are to be credited to the accounts of the persons transferring such rights, such farms will be regarded as owned by different persons; for example, where a person's rights to the profits or rents from one farm in a county arise under a grant of possession from one party containing a provision like that hereinbefore described, and such person's rights to the profits or rents from a second farm in such county arise from a similar grant of possession from another party, and such person also has rights to the profits or rents from a third farm in the county not arising from any grant of possession, such three farms will be regarded as owned by three different persons.

In determining whether a person is an operator or sharecropper with respect to more than one farm in a county, the rule hereinbefore outlined with respect to ownership of more than one farm in a

county shall be applied.

Section 5. Application and Eligibility for Payment.—Payments will only be made upon application therefor filed with the county committee. Each person applying for payment will be required to show the extent to which the conditions upon which the payment is to be made have been met. The eligibility of a person who is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to one or more farms in a county shall, subject to the provisions of Section 17 of Part IV, be determined by the performance on such farm or farms.

For the purpose of determining the eligibility of an operator for payment where the farming unit operated by him includes a farm or farms located in two or more adjoining counties such farm or farms shall be regarded as located in the county in which the farming

unit is deemed to be located.

No payment will be made to any person if the total amount of payment computed for such person is less than fifty cents.

In order for any person to be eligible to make an application for payment with respect to a farm under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the North Central Region such person must show that he owned or operated such farm on June 30, 1937, and has been

such owner or operator for a period of at least 60 consecutive days, which period must include June 30, 1937. In determining the number of days of ownership or operation, a fraction of a day will be considered as a whole day. In the event more than one person has owned or operated a farm on June 30, 1937, and for 60 consecutive days, the person who has owned or operated such farm prior to June 30, 1937, shall be regarded as the owner or operator of such farm. In determining the ownership of a farm where an offer to purchase, option, or similar instrument has been executed with respect to such farm, the person executing the offer to purchase or holding the option shall not be deemed to be the owner of such farm unless on or before June 30, 1937, the sale is completed by payment of the stipulated down payment by the vendor and delivery of the deed or land contract by the vendee.

A person who has no interest or right in the farming operations on a farm in 1937 except to harvest a crop or crops which he planted in the fall of 1936 shall not be regarded as the operator of such farm and the person who operates the farm other than for the purpose of harvesting a crop therefrom which was planted by another person in the fall of 1936 and who operates the remainder of the farming unit of which such farm is a part shall be regarded as the operator of such farm. A person who has the right in 1937 to harvest a crop or crops on a farm which he planted in the fall of 1936 as well as the right to the possession of such land until such crop is harvested shall be deemed the operator of such farm.

In the event of death, incompetency, abandonment, or discharge or release from a representative capacity the period of ownership or operation may, upon recommendation of the county committee and upon approval by the Secretary or his duly authorized representative, be computed as follows:

(a) In the Event of Death.—If, because of the death of any party owning or operating a farm, the person, whether the deceased, his heir or heirs, or the duly appointed representative, if any, of such decedent's estate, who owns or operates such farm on June 30, 1937, has not owned or operated such farm, for 60 consecutive days, the period of such person's ownership or operation of such farm shall be deemed to include the time of ownership or operation of such farm by the deceased person, his heir or heirs, or the duly appointed representative if any of his estate.

representative, if any, of his estate.

(b) In the Event of Incompetency.—If because of the adjudication of incompetency of any person owning or operating a farm, the person, whether the person who has been adjudicated incompetent, his relative or relatives, or his duly appointed representative, if any, who owns or operates such farm on June 30, 1937, has not owned or operated such farm for 60 consecutive days, the period of such person's ownership or operation of such farm shall be deemed to include the time of ownership or operation of such farm by the person who was adjudicated incompetent, his relative or relatives, or his duly appointed representative if any

appointed representative, if any.

(c) In the Event of Abandonment.—If, because of abandonment, by any party owning or operating a farm, the person, whether the person who has abandoned the farm, his relative or relatives, or his duly appointed representative, if any, who owns or operates such farm on June 30, 1937, has not owned or operated such farm for 60 consecutive days, the period of such person's ownership or operation of such farm shall be deemed to include the time of ownership or operation of such farm by the person who has abandoned such farm, his relative or relatives, or his duly appointed representative if any

(d) In the Event of Discharge or Release from Representative Capacity.—If, because of the discharge or release from a representative or fiduciary capacity of any party owning or operating a farm the person, whether the representative

or fiduciary who has been discharged or released from his representative or fiduciary capacity or the person or person who succeed such representative as owner or operator, who owns or operates such farm on June 30, 1937, has not owned or operated such farm for 60 consecutive days, the period of such person's ownership or operation of such farm shall be deemed to include the time of ownership or operation of such farm by such representative or fiduciary and the person or persons who succeed such representative or fiduciary as owner or operator of such farm.

No soil-building payment will be made to the person who is regarded as the owner or operator of a farm for any soil-building practices carried out on such farm after he has ceased to own or operate such farm.

For the purpose of this Section 5, the term "operator" shall be

deemed to include sharecroppers.

Section 6. Persons Eligible to Execute an Application for Payment and Receive Payment Thereunder upon Happening of Certain Contingencies on or after July 1, 1937:

(a) In the Event of Death.-If an owner or operator of a farm dies on or after July 1, 1937, and before making an application for payment with respect to such farm, the administrator or executor appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction for such decedent's estate shall be eligible to make an application for payment with respect to such farm, in lieu of such decedent. If an administrator or executor is not appointed for such estate, all the heirs of such decedent will be eligible to make application for payment with respect to such farm. If, prior to his death, the decedent has made an application for payment but did not receive the payment thereunder, such payment will be made to the administrator or executor appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction for such estate. If an administrator or executor is not appointed for such estate, such payment will be made to all the heirs of such decedent.

(b) In the Event of Incompetency.—If an owner or operator of a farm is adjudged incompetent by a court of competent jurisdiction on or after July 1, 1937, and before making an application for payment with respect to such farm, the guardian or committee appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction for such incompetent's estate shall be eligible to make application for payment with respect to such farm in lieu of the incompetent. If the person adjudicated incompetent had, prior to such adjudication, made application for payment but did not receive the payment thereunder, such payment will be made to the guardian or committee appointed by a court of competent juris-

diction for such incompetent's estate.

and preserve the assets of such abandoned estate.

(c) In the Event of Abandonment.—If an owner or operator of a farm abandons such farm on or after July 1, 1937, and before making an application for payment with respect to such farm, the person appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction to control and conserve the assets of the abandoned estate shall be eligible to make an application for payment with respect to such farm in lieu of the person who abandons such farm. If, prior to his abandonment, the person who abandons such farm had made an application for payment, but did not receive the payment thereunder, such payment will be made to the person appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction to control

(d) In the Event of Discharge or Release from Representative Capacity.-If an administrator, executor, trustee, guardian, committee, receiver, conservator, or other representative or fiduciary who is the owner or operator of a farm is discharged or released from such representative or fiduciary position by a court of competent jurisdiction on or after July 1, 1937, and before making an application for payment, the person or persons who succeed such representa-tive or fiduciary as owner or operator of such farm will be eligible to execute an application for payment with respect to such farm in lieu of the representative or fiduciary who has been discharged or released. If, prior to his discharge or release, the person who has been discharged or released from his representative or fiduciary position had made an application for payment but did not receive the payment thereunder, such payment will be made to the person or persons who succeed such representative as owner or operator of such farm.

For the purpose of this Section 6, the term "operator" shall be deemed to include "sharecroppers."

#### PART VI. RANGE LANDS

Section 1. Definitions.—As used herein and in all forms and documents relating to the 1937 Agricultural Conservation program in its application to range lands in the North Central Region, the following

terms shall have the following meanings:

RANGE LAND means any land containing more than 640 acres operated by a person in Nebraska and South Dakota other than that owned or controlled by the United States Government, or any agency thereof, which produces forage without cultivation or general irrigation, ten acres or more of which are required to sustain one animal unit for a period of twelve months.

RANCHING UNIT means all land used by an operator in 1937 as a single unit for the production of livestock primarily by grazing such livestock on range land, with buildings, corrals, workstock, farm machinery and labor substantially separate from that for any

other ranching unit.

RANCH OPERATOR means a person who as owner or lessee

operates a ranching unit.

ANIMAL UNIT means the unit of measurement used to denote the grazing capacity of range land. An animal unit as used herein shall be equal to either one cow, one horse, five sheep, two calves, two colts, or the equivalent thereof.

RANGE ALLOWANCE means the largest amount of payment that may be obtained for range conservation practices on any ranch-

ing unit.

RANGE GRAZING CAPACITY means the number of animal units which range land will normally sustain for a twelve month period without decreasing the stand of grass or other grazing vegetation and without injury to the forage and tree growth on such range land.

LIMITED GRAZING means limiting the grazing on an entire ranching unit during the grazing season to such an extent that a specified percentage of the grass on such ranching-unit is permitted

to mature seed.

DEFERRED GRAZING means withholding from grazing a portion of the range land in a ranching unit during the period between the time growth starts in the spring and the time seed matures in the fall, for the purpose of permitting natural reseeding of native grasses.

COUNTY RANGE INSPECTOR means a person selected by the county committee and approved by the State Committee to appraise and recommend grazing capacities and practices, and to

determine performance on range land.

Section 2. County Range Grazing Capacity Limit.—There shall be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in each county containing range land the average grazing capacity of such range land in terms of animal units. The average of the individual grazing capacities established for the range land in any county shall not exceed the county average grazing capacity limit for such county.

Section 3. Grazing Capacity.—There shall be established for any range land for which an application for the establishment of grazing capacity is received, the grazing capacity of such range land. Such grazing capacity for individual range land shall be established by taking into account the following factors: (a) composition, palatability, and density of vegetative growth; (b) climatic fluctuations; (c) distribution and character of watering facilities; (d) topographic features; (e) classes of livestock which have utilized such range land; (f) presence or absence of rodents and poisonous plant infestations; and (g) fences.

Section 4. Range Building Allowance.—The range building allowance for a ranching unit shall be equal to an amount obtained by multiplying the grazing capacity for such ranching unit by \$1.50.

Section 5. Range Building Practices.—Payments will be made not in excess of the range building allowance, for the carrying out on range land any of the range building practices listed herein, provided, the ranch operator has filed with the county committee a request for an inspection of his ranching unit by a county range inspector; the county committee has given prior approval for the carrying out of any such practices; the county committee has determined that any such practice has been carried out in accordance with the conditions specified; and any such practice has been carried out in accordance with generally accepted standards of good ranch management.

(a) Reseeding:

(a-1) Reseeding by Deferred Grazing.—Natural reseeding by nongrazing on an acreage equal to not more than 25 percent nor less than 10 percent of the total range land in the ranching unit from May 15 to September 30, 1937, inclusive, except that upon recommendation by the State Committee and approval by the Director of the North Central Division a date other than September 30, 1937, may be established-60 percent of the range building allowance for such ranching unit multiplied by the percentage that the non-grazed acreage is of the acreage equivalent to 25 percent of the total range land in such ranching unit, provided, (1) On ranches on which cattle or horses are grazed the area to be kept free of grazing is fenced and the fence is maintained sufficiently to prevent the entry of livestock; (2) On ranches used exclusively for grazing sheep the area to be kept free of grazing is either fenced and the fence is maintained sufficiently to prevent entry of livestock or the entry of livestock on the non-grazed acreage is prevented by herding; (3) The remaining range land in such ranching unit is not pastured to such an extent as will decrease the stand of grass or injure the range, forage, tree growth, or watershed; (4) Such practice shall not be applicable to range land in the ranching unit which normally is not used for grazing during the period May 15, to September 30, inclusive; and (5) The ranch operator has submitted to the county committee in writing the designation of the non-grazing range area of the ranch previous to the carrying out of such practice; or

(a-2) Reseeding by Limited Grazing.—Natural reseeding of all of the range land on the ranching unit—50 percent of the range building allowance for such ranching unit, provided, the number of animal units grazed on the range land on such ranching unit during

the grazing season, May 1 to September 30, 1937, inclusive, is limited to a number of animal units which will permit at least 25 percent of the grass on the ranching unit to mature seed and aid the natural

reseeding of such grasses.

(b) Contouring.—Construction of contour furrows on range land with slopes not in excess of eight percent and not sufficiently sandy and porous to absorb normal precipitation—\$0.50 per acre for the area contour furrowed, provided, (1) the contour furrows are constructed on the contour level not less than eight inches in width and four inches in depth, (2) the contour furrows are dammed at intervals of not more than 100 feet, (3) the width between the furrows on any land with a slope of three percent or less shall not exceed 25 feet, (4) the width between the furrows on any land with a slope of more than three percent shall not exceed 25 feet less three feet for each percent by which the slope is greater than three percent.

(c) **Tree Planting.**—Planting of trees on range land—\$10.00 per acre, provided, (1) The trees are planted in 1937 prior to November 1, 1937; (2) The number, kind, and age of trees planted and the methods of planting and growing of such trees are in accordance with good tree culture practice; (3) The acreage planted to trees is fenced and the fence is maintained sufficiently to prevent entry of

livestock.

(d) Cultivating and Maintaining a Stand of Trees.—Cultivating, protecting, and maintaining, by replanting, if necessary, a full stand of at least 500 trees per acre of forest planting or 200 trees per acre of windbreak or shelter-belt plantings planted on cropland or noncropland between January 1, 1934, and November 1, 1936—\$4.00

per acre.

(e) Reservoirs.—Construction of reservoirs and dams—\$0.15 per cubic yard of fill for such construction, provided, (1) The construction of reservoirs and dams is carried out in connection with the practices outlined in sub-sections (a-1) and (a-2) of this Section 5; (2) Spillways are made adequate to prevent the dam from washing out under normal rainfall and reservoirs are located where they have a sufficient watershed to insure the filling of such reservoirs with normal precipitation.

Section 6. Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purpose.—All or any part of any range practice payment which otherwise would be made with respect to any ranching unit may be withheld if any grazing or other practices are adopted on the ranching unit, which practices the Secretary determines tend to defeat the purpose of the

1937 range program in the North Central Region.

Section 7. Ranch or Ranching Unit Located in More Than One County.—If a ranch is located in two or more adjacent counties such ranch shall be regarded as located in the county in which the base of operations of such ranch is located. If a ranching unit is located in two or more adjacent counties, such ranching unit shall be regarded as located in the county in which the base of operations of such ranching unit is located.

Section 8. Association Expenses.—In determining the amount of payments under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, there shall be deducted from any payment computed for any person with respect to any ranch or ranches in a county, all of such person's pro-

rata share, or such part thereof as may be determined by the Secretary, of the estimated total administrative expenses incurred and to be incurred by the Association of such county in cooperating in carrying out the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. Such pro rata share shall be determined by multiplying the total payments computed for such person with respect to any ranch or ranches in such county by the percentage that the estimated total of administrative expenses of the Association for such county as approved by the North Central Division for 1937 is of the total payments estimated by the North Central Division which will be made with respect to ranches in such county in 1937. As provided in the Articles of Association, as amended, any person who previously has not become a member of the Association of the county in which his ranch or ranches are located shall become a member thereof by his signing an application for payment with respect to such ranch or ranches.

[SEALED]

[Signed] H. A. WALLACE, Secretary of Agriculture.

#### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION\_

WASHINGTON, D. C.

## 1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATIONS PROGRAM TO THE PROG

# NORTH CENTRAL REGION BULLETIN 101, AS AMENDED, SUPPLEMENT NO. 3

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under Section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, North Central Region Bulletin 101, as Amended, is further amended as follows:

1. Part I, the definition of a COMBINATION FARM is amended to read as follows:

COMBINATION FARM means any farm other than a cotton farm or a sharecropper farm, rented partly on shares and on which farm all or any part of the following acreage is rented at a rate per acre in excess of one-half the rate for such farm for general diversion payments, prior to any adjustment of such rates pursuant to Section 15 of Part IV:

(1) acreage classified as new conserving;

(2) acreage classified as neutral under item (1) of Section 3 (a) of Part III:

(3) acreage classified as neutral under item (3) of Section 3 (a) of Part III.

2. Part I, the definition of CROPLAND is amended to read as follows:

CROPLAND means (1) all tillable farm land from which at least one crop other than wild hay was harvested or planted for harvest between January 1, 1930, and December 31, 1936, inclusive, except farm land in a dryland farm with a productivity less than 50 percent of the productivity for the community; and (2) any other acreage devoted on January 1, 1937, to orchards.

3. Part I, the definition of 1937 GENERAL ACREAGE is amended to read as follows:

1937 GENERAL ACREAGE means the total acreage classified as soil-depleting on a farm in 1937. less any acreage classified as cotton or tobacco acreage on such farm in 1937.

4. Part I, the last sentence of the definition of OLD CONSERV-ING ACREAGE is amended to read as follows:

No acreage can be classified as old conserving if on such acreage any crop listed in item 1 of Section 1 (b) of Part III: (1) is seeded in 1937 at a rate not in excess of one-half the normal rate of seeding alone for grain and is cut for grain or hay; (2) is a volunteer stand, which volunteer stand it would be practical to cut for grain or hay if such crop were growing alone; (3) is seeded in 1936 at a rate not in excess of one-half the normal rate of seeding alone for grain if it would be practical to cut such crop for grain or hay if such crop were growing alone.

5. Part I, the definition of MAXIMUM CONSERVING PAY-MENT is amended to read as follows:

MAXIMUM CONSERVING PAYMENT for a farm means the largest amount that may be earned for an increase in the acreage of soil-conserving crops on

such farm. Such amount shall be computed by multiplying the rate per acre for conserving payments for such farm by the acreage obtained by: (1) Determining the acreage diverted from each soil-depleting base, other than the total soil-depleting base, not in excess of the acreage for which maximum diversion payment could be made with respect to such base, and (2) subtracting from the sum of the acreages determined under item (1) of this definition the sum of the acreages by which the 1937 general acreage exceeds the general soil-depleting base, the 1937 acreage of a specified type of tobacco exceeds the soil-depleting base for such type of tobacco, and the 1937 cotton acreage exceeds the cotton soil-depleting base.

6. Part I is amended by the addition of the following new definitions:

GO-BACK LAND means tillable farm land on a dryland farm from which at least one crop other than wild hay has been harvested or planted for harvest between January 1, 1930, and December 31, 1936, which farm land has a productivity less than 50 percent of the productivity for the community.

ELIGIBLE GO-BACK LAND means go-back land which meets the requirements specified in item (7) of Section 12 (b) of Part IV and the requirements

specified in Section 13 (s) of Part IV.

7. Part III, the first paragraph is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

If any acreage is first planted in 1937 to a crop specified in Section 1 (a) of this Part III and is subsequently planted to another crop or crops in 1937, such subsequently planted crop or crops shall not be considered in classifying such acreage.

- 8. Part III, Section 1 (c), item (1) c is amended to read as follows:
- c. Any acreage of such of these crops as are included in and used as specified in items (5) and (6) of Section 3 (a) of this Part III.
- 9. Part III, Section 1 (c), item (2), the last sentence thereof is amended to read as follows:

This item (2), insofar as it relates to soybeans and cowpeas, is not applicable to Area "B" if the acreage on which the soybeans or cowpeas are planted meets the requirements set forth in item (2) of Section 2 (c) of this Part III.

10. Part III, Section 2, first paragraph, the parenthetical expression appearing therein is amended to read as follows:

(This Section 2 does not exclude any acreage planted in the fall of 1936 to any of the crops listed in item (1) of Section 1 (b) of this Part III if such crop is not harvested as grain or hay and a seeding in 1937 of any of the crops listed in this Section 2 or a first cultivation which meets the requirements pertaining to the type of such cultivation set forth in item (1) of Section 3 (a) of this Part III is completed on such acreage before July 1, 1937, except: (1) in Nebraska such seeding or first cultivation must be completed by May 15, 1937; (2) in Missouri such seeding may be made after June 30, 1937, if any of the crops listed in item (1) of Section 1 (b) of this Part III were planted on such acreage in the fall of 1936 and were pastured in the fall of 1936 and were pastured in 1937 until growth of such crop ceased or until such land was first cultivated in 1937.)

- 11. Part III, Section 2 (a), item (4) is amended to read as follows:
- (4) Annual sweet clover and crotalaria.
- 12. Part III, Section 2 (b) is amended by the addition of the following new item (2):
- (2) Planted to lespedeza in the spring of 1937, provided: that on the date as of which final inspection of the farm is made for the purpose of determining performance there is evidence that there was a good stand of lespedeza on such acreage in 1937 which had been permitted to mature sufficiently to re-

seed itself; that such acreage is not plowed in 1937 after the seeding in the spring of 1937 of such lespedeza; and that if such acreage is seeded in the fall of 1937 to any of the crops listed in item (1) of Section (b) of this Part III, such seeding operation is commenced after such lespedeza has been permitted to mature sufficiently to reseed itself.

- 13. Part III, Section 3 (a), item (3) is amended to read as follows:
- (3) a. Seeded in 1937 to a crop specified in subsection (a) of Section 2 of this Part III, in accordance with good farming practices and upon which, due to uncontrollable natural causes, there is not a good stand which, with the exception of the crops listed in item (4) of Section 2 (a) of this Part III, would survive the winter of 1937–38, provided, the nurse crop, if any, was seeded at a rate not in excess of one-half the normal rate of seeding alone for grain and was not harvested as grain or hay.

b. Seeded in the spring of 1937 to lespedeza in accordance with good farming practices and upon which, due to uncontrollable natural causes, there was not a good stand of lespedeza on such acreage in 1937 which had matured sufficiently to reseed itself, provided, the nurse crop, if any, was seeded at a rate not in excess of one-half the normal rate of seeding alone for grain and was not

harvested as grain or hay.

(This item (3) includes any acreage planted in the fall of 1936 to any of the crops listed in item (1) of Section 1 (b) of this Part III if such crop is not harvested as grain or hay and a seeding in 1937 of any of the crops listed in Section 2 (a) of this Part III or the crop listed in item (2) of Section 2 (b) of this Part III or a first cultivation which meets the requirements pertaining to the type of such cultivation set forth in item (1) of Section 3 (a) of this Part III is completed on such acreage before July 1, 1937, except: (1) in Nebraska such seeding or first cultivation must be completed by May 15, 1937; (2) in Missouri such seeding may be made after June 30, 1937, if any of the crops listed in item (1) of Section 1 (b) of this Part III were planted on such acreage in the fall of 1936 and were pastured in 1937 until growth of such crop ceased or until such land was first cultivated in 1937.

- 14. Part III, Section 3 (a) is amended by the addition of the following item (8):
- (8) Cropland on which there is incorporated into the soil by plowing of a good vegetative growth of trailing wild bean.
  - 15. Part III, Section 3 (b), item (1) c is amended to read as follows:
- c. Any acreage of such of these crops as are included in and used as specified in items (5) and (6) of Section 3 (a) of this Part III.
- 16. Part III, Section 3 (b), item (2), the last sentence thereof is amended to read as follows:

This item 2, insofar as it relates to soybeans and cowpeas, is not applicable to Area "B" if the acreage on which the soybeans are planted meets the requirements set forth in item (2) of Section 2 (c) of this Part III.

17. Part IV, Section 1 (b) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

If there is excess tobacco acreage on any farm and no normal yield per acre for such type of tobacco has been established for such farm, the rate to be applied in such cases will be the result obtained, less the rate for conserving payments for such farm, by multiplying the number of pounds representing the average county yield per acre of such kind of tobacco by the farm's productivity index of crops in the general soil-depleting base and multiplying this result in the case of Burley tobacco by 5 cents; in the case of dark air-cured tobacco by 3½ cents; and in the case of cigar-leaf tobacco by 3 cents.

18. Part IV, Section 1 (c) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

If there is excess cotton acreage on any farm and no normal yield of cotton per acre has been established for such farm, the rate to be applied in such cases will be the result obtained, less the rate for conserving payments for such farm,

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by multiplying the number of pounds representing the average county yield of cotton per acre by the farm's productivity index of crops in the general soil-depleting base and multiplying this result by 5 cents.

19. Part IV, Section 2, first paragraph is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence:

Any acreage classified as soil-depleting under Section 1 (c) of Part III and any acreage classified as neutral under Section 3 (b) of Part III shall be disregarded in the determination of the percentage of any payments, allowances, or deductions to which any person is entitled with respect to any farm.

- 20. Part IV, Section 2, subsection (c) is amended to read as follows:
- (c) The percentage for the operator of a combination farm of any diversion payment, conserving payment, soil-building payment, soil-building allowance, or deduction computed with respect to such farm, shall be determined as follows:
  - (1) Determine the sum of the following acreage which is rented at a rate per acre in excess of one-half the rate for such farm for general diversion payments, prior to any adjustment of such rates pursuant to Section 15 of this Part IV:

a. acreage classified as new conserving;

- b. acreage classified as neutral under item (1) of Section 3 (a) of Part III;
- c. acreage classified as neutral under item (3) of Section 3 (a) of Part III.
- (2) Determine the sum of the following acreage which is rented on shares or at a rate not in excess of one-half the rate for such farm for general diversion payments, prior to any adjustment of such rates pursuant to Section 15 of this Part IV:

a. acreage classified as new conserving;

- b. acreage classified as neutral under item (1) of Section 3 (a) of Part III:
- c. acreage classified as neutral under item (3) of Section 3 (a) of Part III.
- (3) Determine the acreage that the operator's percentage of the principal soil-depleting crop on such farm is of the sum of the acreage obtained under item (2) of this subsection (c).

(4) Add the acreages obtained under items (1) and (3) of this subsection (c);

(5) Divide the result obtained under item (4) of this subsection (c) by the sum of the acreages obtained under items (1) and (2) of this subsection (c) and multiply this result by 100 percent.

The percentage for the owner of a combination farm of any diversion payment, conserving payment, soil-building payment, soil-building allowance, or deduction computed with respect to such farm, shall be computed by subtracting from 100 percent the percentage obtained for the operator of such farm under item (5) of this subsection (c).

- 21. Part IV, Section 2 (e), first paragraph, is amended to read as follows:
- (e) If a person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to a cotton farm, such person's percentage of any diversion payment computed with respect to such farm pertaining to the soil-depleting base for a crop which was planted on such farm for harvest in 1937 shall, except as otherwise provided in subsection (f) of this Section 2, be the sum of the percentages determined for such person under items (1), (2), and (3) of this subsection (e).
- 22. Part IV, Section 2 (f), first paragraph, is amended to read as follows:
- (f) If a person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to a cotton farm, such person's percentage of any diversion payment computed with respect to such farm pertaining to the soil-depleting base for a crop which is normally planted on such farm, but which was not planted on such farm in 1937, and such person's percentage of any cotton diversion payment computed

with respect to such farm if on such farm any idle cropland is classified as cotton acreage under item (3) of Section 1 (a) of Part III, shall be the sum of the percentages determined for such person under items (1) and (2) of this subsection (f).

#### 23. Part IV, Section 7 (e) is amended to read as follows:

- (e) For each farm in the county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, multiply the maximum diversion payment for such farm for such type of tobacco by such person's percentage.
  - 24. Part IV, Section 8 (e) is amended to read as follows:
- (e) For each farm in the county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, multiply the maximum cotton diversion payment for such farm by such person's percentage.
  - 25. Part IV, Section 9 is amended to read as follows:

SECTION 9. Total Amount of Conserving Payment if a Person is an Owner, Operator, or Sharecropper with Respect to More Than One Farm in a County.— If a person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to more than one farm in a county, the total amount of conserving payment to such person in such county shall, subject to the provisions of Sections 6, 7, 8, 11, 15, 17, and 18 of this Part IV, be computed as follows:

(a) For each diversion farm in such county, not also a dryland farm, with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, obtain the sum of: (1) the old conserving acreage on such farm in excess of the soilconserving base for such farm; and (2) the new conserving acreage on such farm.

(b) For each diversion farm in such county, not also a dryland farm, with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, and upon which the total soil-depleting base for such farm exceeds the total acreage on such farm classified as soil-depleting in 1937, determine the amount of such

(c) Determine which of the acreages obtained for each farm under subsections (a) and (b) of this Section 9 is the smaller and multiply such smaller acreage by the rate per acre for conserving payments for such farm and multiply this result by such person's percentage.

(d) Add the amounts obtained under subsection (e) of this Section 9.

(e) For each diversion farm in such county, not also a dryland farm, with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, multiply the acreage by which the 1937 general acreage on such farm is less than the general soil-depleting base for such farm by the rate per acre for conserving payments for such farm and multiply this result by such person's percentage.

(f) Add the amounts obtained under subsection (e) of this Section 9. (g) For each diversion farm in such county, not also a dryland farm, with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, multiply the acreage by which the 1937 general acreage on such farm is in excess of the general soil-depleting base for such farm by the rate per acre for conserving payments for such farm and multiply this result by such person's percentage.

(h) Add the amounts obtained under subsection (g) of this Section 9.

(i) Subtract the amount obtained under subsection (h) of this Section 9 from the amount obtained under subsection (f) of this Section 9. (If the amount obtained under subsection (h) of this Section 9 is equal to or greater than the amount obtained under subsection (f) of this Section 9, the amount obtained under this subsection (i) shall be zero.)

(j) Subtract the amount obtained under subsection (f) of this Section 9 from the amount obtained under subsection (h) of this Section 9. (If the amount obtained under subsection (f) of this Section 9 is equal to or greater than the amount obtained under subsection (h) of this Section 9, the amount obtained under this subsection (j) shall be zero.)

(k) For each diversion farm in such county, not also a dryland farm, with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, multiply the acreage for which maximum general diversion payment could be made with respect to such farm by the rate per acre for conserving payments for such farm and multiply this result by such person's percentage.

(1) Add the amounts obtained under subsection (k) of this Section 9.

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(m) Determine which of the amounts obtained under subsections (i) and

(1) of this Section 9 is the smaller.

(n) For all diversion farms in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, and which have cotton soil-depleting bases or upon which cotton was planted in 1937, perform the operations specified in subsections (e) to (m), inclusive, of this Section 9, substituting for the word "general" the word "cotton".

(o) For all diversion farms in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, and which have soil-depleting bases for any specified type of tobacco or upon which any specified type of tobacco was planted in 1937, perform the operations specified in subsections (e) to (m), inclusive, of this Section 9, substituting for the word "general" the word

"tobacco" preceded by the name of the specified type of tobacco.

(p) Obtain the sum of: (1) the amount obtained under subsection (m) of this Section 9 for general soil-depleting bases; (2) the amount obtained under subsection (m) of this Section 9 for cotton soil-depleting bases; and (3) the amount obtained under subsection (m) of this Section 9 for the soil-depleting bases for any specified type of tobacco.

(q) Obtain the sum of: (1) the amount obtained under subsection (j) of this Section 9 for general soil-depleting bases; (2) the amount obtained under subsection (j) of this Section 9 for cotton soil-depleting bases; and (3) the amount obtained under subsection (j) of this Section 9 for the soil-depleting

bases for any specified type of tobacco.

(r) Subtract the amount obtained under subsection (q) of this Section 9 from the amount obtained under subsection (p) of this Section 9. (If the amount obtained under subsection (q) of this Section 9 is equal to or greater than the amount obtained under subsection (p) of this Section 9, the amount obtained under this subsection (r) shall be zero.)

(s) The smaller of the amounts obtained under subsections (d) and (r) of this Section 9 shall be the total conserving payment which shall be made to

such person with respect to such farms.

- 26. Part IV, Section 12 (a), item (2) is amended to read as follows:
- (2) \$1.00 for each acre obtained by: (1) determining the acreage diverted from each soil-depleting base, other than the total soil-depleting base, not in excess of the acreage for which maximum diversion payment could be made with respect to such base, and (2) subtracting from the sum of the acreages determined under item (1) of this subsection (a) the sum of the acreages by which the 1937 general acreage exceeds the general soil-depleting base, the 1937 acreage of a specified type of tobacco exceeds the soil-depleting base for such type of tobacco, and the 1937 cotton acreage exceeds the cotton soil-depleting base.
- 27. Part IV, Section 12 (b), item (2) is amended to read as follows:
- (2) Two-thirds of the rate per acre for general diversion payments for such farm for each acre diverted from the general soil-depleting base not in excess of the acreage for which maximum diversion payment could be made with respect to such base.
  - 28. Part IV, Section 12 (d) is amended to read as follows:
- (d) If such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to more than one farm in a county, the soil-building allowance for such person in such county shall be the sum of the amounts obtained for such farms under items (17), (28), and (32) of this Section 12 (d), unless such sum is less than \$10.00, in which event the soil-building allowance for such person in such county shall be \$10.00.
- (1) For each diversion farm in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, and which farm is not also a dryland farm, multiply the sum of items (1), (3), (4), (5), and (6) of subsection (a) of this Section 12 by such person's percentage.

(2) Add the amounts obtained under item (1) of this subsection (d).

(3) For each diversion farm in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, and which farm is not also a dryland

farm, multiply the acreage by which the 1937 general acreage on such farm is less than the general soil-depleting base for such farm by such person's percentage.

(4) Add the acreages obtained under item (3) of this subsection (d).

(5) For each diversion farm in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, and which farm is not also a dryland farm, multiply the acreage by which the 1937 general acreage on such farm is in excess of the general soil-depleting base for such farm by such person's percentage.

(6) Add the acreages obtained under item (5) of this subsection (d).

(7) Subtract the acreage obtained under item (6) of this subsection (d) from the acreage obtained under item (4) of this subsection (d). (If the acreage obtained under item (6) of this subsection (d) is equal to or greater than the acreage obtained under item (4) of this subsection (d), the acreage obtained under this item (7) shall be zero.)

(8) Subtract the acreage obtained under item (4) of this subsection (d) from the acreage obtained under item (6) of this subsection (d). (If the acreage obtained under item (4) of this subsection (d) is equal to or greater than the acreage obtained under item (6) of this subsection (d), the acreage obtained

under this item (8) shall be zero.)

(9) For each diversion farm in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, and which farm is not also a dryland farm, multiply the acreage for which maximum general diversion payment could be made with respect to such farm by such person's percentage.

(10) Add the acreages obtained under item (9) of this subsection (d).

(11) Determine which of the acreages obtained under items (7) and (10) of

this subsection (d) is the smaller.

(12) For all diversion farms in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, and which have cotton soil-depleting bases or upon which cotton was planted in 1937, perform the operations set forth in items (3) to (11), inclusive, of this subsection (d), substituting for the word "general" the word "cotton".

(13) For all diversion farms in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, and which have soil-depleting bases for any specified type of tobacco, or upon which any specified type of tobacco was planted in 1937, perform the operations set forth in items (3) to (11), inclusive, of this subsection (d), substituting for the word "general" the word "tobacco"

preceded by the name of the specified type of tobacco.

(14) Obtain the sum of: (1) the acreage obtained under item (11) of this subsection (d) for general soil-depleting bases; (2) the acreage obtained under item (11) of this subsection (d) for cotton soil-depleting bases; and (3) the acreage obtained under item (11) of this subsection (d) for the soil-depleting bases for the specified type of the soil-depleting bases for

any specified type of tobacco.

(15) Obtain the sum of: (1) the acreage obtained under item (8) of this subsection (d) for general soil-depleting bases; (2) the acreage obtained under item (8) of this subsection (d) for cotton soil-depleting bases; and (3) the acreage obtained under item (8) of this subsection (d) for the soil-depleting bases

for any specified type of tobacco.

(16) Subtract the acreage obtained under item (15) of this subsection (d) from the acreage obtained under item (14) of this subsection (d) and multiply

such result by \$1.00.

(17) Add the amounts obtained under items (2) and (16) of this subsec-

tion (d).

(18) For each diversion farm in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, and which farm is also a dryland farm, multiply the sum of items (1), (3), (4), (5), (6), and (7) of subsection (b) of this Section 12 by such person's percentage.

(19) Add the amounts obtained under item (18) of this subsection (d).

(20) For each diversion farm in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, and which farm is also a dryland farm, multiply the acreage by which the 1937 general acreage on such farm is less than the general soil-depleting base for such farm by such person's percentage and multiply this result by two-thirds of the rate per acre for general diversion payments for such farm.

(21) Add the amounts obtained under item (20) of this subsection (d).

(22) For each diversion farm in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, and which farm is also a dryland

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farm, multiply the acreage by which the 1937 general acreage on such farm is in excess of the general soil-depleting base for such farm by such person's percentage and multiply this result by two-thirds of the rate per acre for general diversion payments for such farm.

(23) Add the amounts obtained under item (22) of this subsection (d).

(24) Subtract the amount obtained under item (23) of this subsection (d) from the amount obtained under item (21) of this subsection (d). (If the amount obtained under item (23) of this subsection (d) is equal to or greater than the amount obtained under item (21) of this subsection (d), the amount obtained under item (21) of this subsection (d), the amount

obtained under this item (24) shall be zero.)

(25) For each diversion farm in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, and which farm is also a dryland farm, multiply the acreage for which maximum general diversion payment could be made with respect to such farm by such person's percentage and multiply this result by two-thirds of the rate per acre for general diversion payments for such farm.

(26) Add the amounts obtained under item (25) of this subsection (d).

(27) Determine which of the amounts obtained under items (24) and (26) of this subsection (d) is the smaller.

(28) Add the amounts obtained under items (19) and (27) of this sub-

section (d).

(29) For all nondiversion farms in such county with respect to which such person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper, multiply the sum of items (1) to (5), inclusive, of subsection (c) of this Section 12, by such person's percentage.

(30) Add the amounts obtained under item (29) of this subsection (d).

29. Part IV, Section 13, the fourth paragraph thereof is amended to read as follows:

Where several soil-building practices are adopted on the same acreage on a farm which is not a dryland farm, payment will not be made for: (1) more than one of the practices listed in the same subsection in the case of subsections (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (v), and (w) of this Section 13; and (2) more than one practice twice, or any two practices of the 17 soil-building practices listed in subsections (a), (b), (t), (u), (x), (y), and (z) of this Section 13. Where several soil-building practices are adopted on the same acreage on a dryland farm. payment will not be made for: (1) more than one of the practices listed in the same subsection in the case of subsections (c), (d), (e), (h), (i), (p), (q), (r) of this Section 13; (2) more than one of the practices listed in subsections (j) and (s) of this Section 13; (3) more than one of the practices listed in subsections (k) and (o) of this Section 13; (4) more than one of the practices listed in subsections (l), (m), and (n) of this Section 13; (5) more than two of the following: a practice listed in either subsections (l), (m), or (n) of this Section 13, appractice listed in either subsection (a) or (b) of this Section 13, and the increased rate of payment for dryland farms specified in the sixth paragraph of this Section 13.

30. Part V, Section 5, fourth paragraph, last sentence is amended to read as follows:

In determining the ownership of a farm where an offer to purchase, option, or similar instrument has been executed with respect to such farm, the person executing the offer to purchase or holding the option shall not be deemed to be the owner of such farm unless on or before June 30, 1937, the sale is completed by payment of the stipulated down payment by the vendee and delivery of the deed or land contract by the vendor.

31. Part VI, Section 7 is amended to read as follows:

Section 7. Ranching Unit Located in More Than One County.—If a ranching unit is located in two or more adjacent counties, such ranching unit shall be regarded as located in the county in which the base of operations of such ranching unit is located.

32. Part VI, Section 8 is amended to read as follows:

Section 8. Association Expenses.—In determining the amount of payments under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, there shall be deducted from

any payment computed for any person with respect to any ranching unit in a county, all of such person's pro rata share, or such part thereof as may be determined by the Secretary, of the estimated total administrative expenses incurred and to be incurred by the Association of such county in cooperating in carrying out the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. Such pro rata share shall be determined by multiplying the total payments computed for such person with respect to each ranching unit in such county by the percentage that the estimated total of administrative expenses of the Association for such county as approved by the North Central Division for 1937 is of the total payments estimated by the North Central Division which will be made with respect to ranches in such county in 1937. As provided in the Articles of Association, as amended, any person who previously has not become a member of the Association of the county in which his ranching unit is located shall become a member thereof by his signing an application for payment with respect to such ranching unit



IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, H. A. WALLACE, Secretary of Agriculture, has hereunto set his hand and caused the official seal of the Department of Agriculture to be affixed in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, this 8th day of September, 1937.

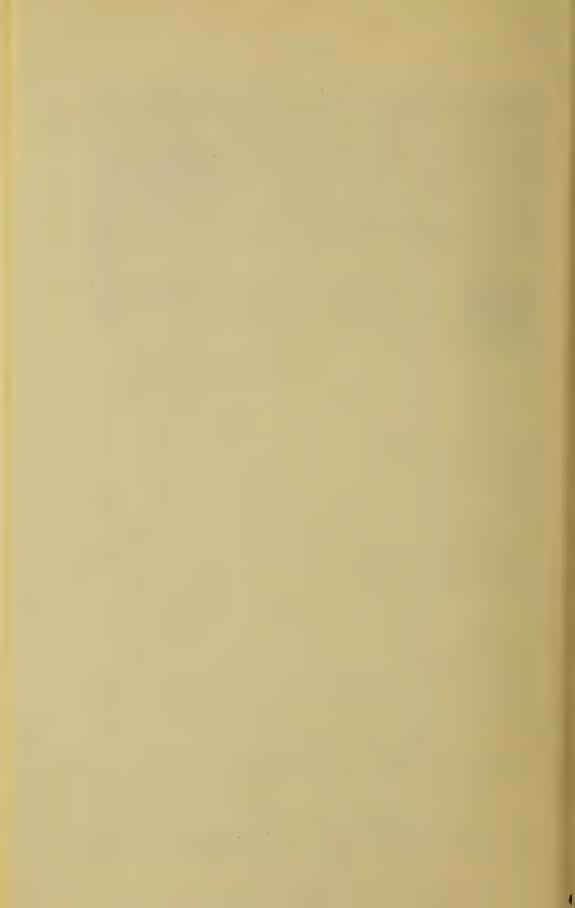
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Secretary of Agriculture.

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NCR-B-101, as Amended Supplement No. 4

Issued September 28, 1937.

U. S. Department of Agriculture

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION WASHINGTON, D. C.

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - NORTH CENTRAL REGION
North Central Region Bulletin 101, as Amended, Supplement No. 4

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under Section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, North Central Region Bulletin No. 101, as Amended, is hereby amended as follows:

1. Part II, Section 9(a) is amended by adding at the end thereof, the following:

The county rates of payment per acre for diversion from the general soil-depleting base for the respective counties in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin, shall be as follows:

#### ILLINOIS

County	Rate of General Diversion Pay- ment per Acre	0 0 0	County	Rate of General Diversion Pay- ment per Acre
Bureau Carroll Henry Jo Daviess Lee Mercer Ogle Putnam Rock Island Stephenson Whiteside Winnebago	9.51 9.20 9.20 8.69 8.88 9.13 8.57 9.45 8.82 8.63 9.26 7.87		Grundy Kane Kendall Lake LaSalle McHenry Will  Adams Brown Fulton Hancock Henderson	\$ 8.00 9.20 8.19 8.25 8.76 8.63 7.50 7.87 8.06 8.63 8.06 8.88
Boone Cook DeKalb	8.06 8.25 9.32 8.38	*	Knox McDonough Schuyler Warren	9.07 8.69 8.06 9.20

#### ILLINOIS (continued)

	Rate of General	1	Rate of General
County	Diversion Pay-	: County	Diversion Pay-
	ment per Acre		ment per Acre
Dana	ф <i>Б</i> 40	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	ф <i>С</i> 70
Bond	\$ 5.48	: Alexander	\$ 6.30
Calhoun	8.44	: Clinton	5.98
Cass	8.38 7.87	: Jackson	6.61
Christian	1.01.	: Johnson	5.67
Greene	8.19	: Monroe	7.12
Jersey	7.43	: Perry	4.91
Macoupin	7.18	: Pulaski	6.68
Madison	6.87	: Randolph	6.24
Montgomery	6.43	: St. Clair	6.49
Morgan	8.76	Union	6.80
Pike		: Washington	5.17
Sangamon	8.38	: Williamson	5.61
Scott	8.69		
man, biff a c c	0.00	: Edwards	5.98
DeWitt	8.00	: Franklin	5.04
Logan	8.57	: Gallatin	6.49
McLean	8.50	: Hamilton	5.48
Macon	8.69	: Hardin	5.48
Marshall	8.19	: Jefferson	4.98
Mason	7.24	Massac	6.11
Menard	8.25	: Pope	5.48
Peoria	8.32	: Saline	6.05
Stark	8.50	Wabash	6.93
Tazewell	8.63	Wayne	5.42
Woodford	9.32	White	6.24
Champaign	8.57		
Ford	7.87		
Iroquois	7.62		
Kankakee	7.43		
Livingston	8.13		
Piatt	8.76		
Vermilion	7.50		
071.	0.45	:	
Clark	6.43		
Clay	5.29		
Coles	7.62		
Crawford	6.55		
Cumberland	5.98		
Douglas	8.13		
Edgar	8.25		
Effingham	5.23		
Fayette	5.61		
Jasper	5.23		
Lawrence	6.17		
Marion	5.04		
Moultrie	8.00		
Richland	5.17		
Shelby	6.99		

#### INDIANA

			Rate of General
	10,000 01 00100		Diversion Pay-
County	,	: County	
	ment per Acre		ment per Acre
		The make his all a most	\$ 7.18
Benton	\$ 7.31	: Bartholomew	7.69
Jasper	6.68	: Boone	8.69
Lake	7.12	: Clinton	8.19
La Porte	6.80	: Decatur	8.76
Newton	7.43	: Grant	
Porter	6.74	: Hamilton	8.57
Pulaski	6.74	: Hancock	7.75
Starke	6.05	: Hendricks	7.69
White	7.43	: Howard	9.01
,		: Johnson	8.63
Carroll	8.38	: Madison	8.57
Cass	8.06	: Marion	8.00
Elkhart	7.08	: Morgan	7.62
Fulton	7.12	: Rush	8.76
Kosciusko	8.06	: Shelby	7.69
Marshall	7.56	: Tipton	9.45
Miami	8.69	<b>*</b>	
St. Joseph	6.72	: Blackford	7.12
Wabash	8.44	: Delaware	8.44
1160000022		: Fayette	9.01
Adams	7.75	: Henry	8.38
Allen	8.19	: Jay	7.18
DeKalb	7.38	: Randolph	8.13
Huntington	8.00	: Union	9.51
Lagrange	7.02	: Wayne	8.44
Noble	8.13	:	
Steuben	7.56	: Daviess	6.18
Wells	7.81	: Dubois	5.76
Whitley	7.69	: Gibson	6.99
MILLOTON		: Greene	6.30
Clay	6.06	: Knox	6.93
Fountain	6.99	: Martin	6.18
	8.00	: Pike	5.64
Montgomery Owen	5.70	Posey	6.30
Parke	6.93	: Spencer	5.46
Putnam	6.80	: Sullivan	6.68
	7.50	: Vanderburgh	6.60
Tippecanoe	6.68	: Warrick	5.88
Vermillion	6.43	•	·
Vigo	6.99	: Brown	5.76
Warren	0.50	: Crawford	5.04
		: Floyd	6.00
		: Harrison	5.58
		: Jackson	6.24
		: Lawrence	6.36
		: Monroe	6.06
		: Orange	5.70
		_	5.40
		: Perry	5.88
		: Washington	0.00

## INDIANA (continued)

	Rate of General	•	Rate of Genera
.County	Diversion Pay-	: County	Diversion Pay-
	ment per Acre		ment per Acre
Clark	\$ 5.88	: Ohio	\$ 6.48
Dearborn	6.30	: Ripley	5.94
Franklin	7.69	: Scott	5.64
Jefferson	5.94	: Switzerland	6.42
Jennings	5.76		O • TK)
	<u>101</u>	<u>va</u>	
Buena Vista	\$ 8.88	. Audubon	\$ 8.50
Cherokee	8.57	: Calhoun	8.95
Clay .	8.25	Carroll	8.69
Dickinson	7.94	Crawford	8.19
Emmet	8.13	Greene	8.88
Lyon'.	7.50	Guthrie	8.50
O'Brien	8:69	Harrison	8.06
Osceola	8.13	Ida	8.25
Palo Alto	8.06	Monona	8.25
Plymouth	7.50	Sac	9.01
Pocahontas	8.50	Shelby	8.69
Sioux	8.00	Woodbury	7.75
Butler	7.62	Boone	9.13
Cerro Gordo	7.94	Dallas	9.45
Floyd	7.62	Grundy	3.95
Franklin	8.57	Hamilton	9.26
Hancock	8.25	Hardin	8.69
Humboldt	9.13	Jasper	9.32
Kossuth	8.63	Marshall	9.45
Mitchell	7.81	Polk	9.20
Winnebago	8.32	Poweshiek	9.20
Worth	7.81		9.20
Wright	8.88	Tama	9.26
	6	Webster	8.69
Allamakee	9.38		0.00
Black Hawk	8.76	Benton	9.07
Bremer	8.33	Cedar	9,95
Buchanan	7.62	Clinton	9.13
Chickasaw	7.43	Iowa	9.32
Clayton	8.95	Jackson	3.38
Delaware	3.25	Johnson	9.51
Dubuque	8.38	Jones	9.39
Fayette	8.00	Linn	8.76
Howard	7.12	Muscatine	8.69
Winneshiek	8.57	Scott	9.76

## IOWA (continued)

County				Rate of General
Mair				
Adair \$ 3.32 : Davis \$ 6.36  Adams	County			
Adams 3.06   Des Moines 8.76 Cass 8.25   Henry 9.01 Fremont 8.33   Jefferson 7.50 Mills 0.57   Keokuk 8.57 Montgomery 8.69   Lee 7.24 Montgomery 8.69   Lee 7.24 Montgomery 8.69   Lee 7.24 Montgomery 8.65   Van Buren 6.55 West Pottawattamie 9.07   Mahaska 0.95 East Pottawattamie 8.45   Van Buren 6.55 West Pottawattamie 7.12   Wapello 7.37 Taylor   Washington 9.20  Appanoose 6.30   Clarke 7.31   Decatur 64 9   Madison 9.20  Appanoose 7.06   Mahaska 7.06   Marion 8.92   Mashington 9.20  Marion 8.63   Marion 8.63   Marion 8.63   Marion 8.63   Marion 8.69   Marion 9.20  Marren 8.50   Marion 9.20  Marren 8.50   Marion 9.20  Michigan 6.49   Michigan 9.20  Michigan 6.49   Michigan 9.20  Michigan 6.49   Michigan 9.20  Michigan 6.49   Michigan 9.20  Michigan 6.42   Charlevix 5.94 Chippewa 6.42   Charlevix 5.94 Chippewa 6.42   Charlevix 5.94 Chippewa 6.42   Charlevix 5.94 Chippewa 6.42   Kalkaska 5.16 Coggètic 6.42   Kalkaska 5.16 Coggètic 6.42   Kalkaska 5.16 Coggètic 6.42   Manistre 5.22 Meweenw 5.76   Missaukee 5.22 Meweenw 5.76   Missaukee 5.22 Merquette 6.00   Alcona 5.94 Merquette 6.00   Alcona 5.94 Merquette 6.00   Alcona 5.94 Merquette 6.00   Alcona 5.76 Montmorency 5.16 Montmorency 5.52 Presque Isle 6.54		ment per Acre	*	and the second s
Adams	Adair	\$ 8.32	Davis	
Oass		*	: Des Moines	
### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ##			Henry	
Mills 8.57			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Montgomery   8.69   Lee   7.34     Page   3.57   Louisa   0.50     Bast Pottawattamie   9.07   Mahaska   0.95     West Pottawattamie   8.45   Van Buren   6.55     Taylor   7.12   Wapello   7.37			: Keokuk	
Page   3.57			Lee	
### Pottawattamie			: Louisa	
Vest Pottawattamie			: Mahaska	
Taylor			: Van Buren	
Washington   9.20	·		: Wapello	
Clarke	± (0) ± 0 ±		: Washington	9.20
Clarke	Appanoose	6.30	:	
Decatur			:	
Lucas			:	
Madison       8.63       :         Marion       8.22       :         Monroe       6.99       :         Ringgold       6.63       :         Union       7.50       :         Warren       8.50       :         MICHIGAN     Alger  Alger  \$ 6.12  Antrim  \$ 6.12  Antrim  \$ 6.12  Benzie  5.04  Charlevoix  5.94  Kalkaska  5.16  Cogebic  6.42  Kalkaska  5.16  Chelanau  5.53  Kewoenaw  5.76  Manistee  5.22  Kewoenaw  5.76  Missaukee  5.22  Kewoenaw  6.24  Wexford  4.98  Mackinac  6.00  Alcona  5.94  Monominee  6.42  Alpena  6.00  Cheboygan  6.00  Cheboygan  6.00  Cheboygan  6.00  Schoolcraft  Crawford  5.76  Cheboygan  6.00  Cogemaw  5.76  Cheboygan  6.00  Cocoda  5.16  Oscoda  5.16  Oscoda  5.16  Otsego  5.52  Presque Isle  6.54  Cotartorior  6.64  Cotartorior  6.54  Cotartorior  6.54  Cotartorior  6.54  Cotartorior  6.54  Cotartorior  6.54  Cotartorior  6.12  Cotartorior  6.12  Cotartorior  6.12  Cotartorior  6.12  Cotartorior  6.12			:	
Marion   8.82		3.63	•	
Monroe   6.99   1		8.82	:	
Ringgold		6.99	:	
Union 7.50		6.63	<b>.</b>	
Michigan   Michigan		7.50	*	
MICHIGAN   \$ 6.12   Antrim   \$ 6.12	Warren	8.50	•	
Alger \$ 6.12	Wayne	6.49	;	
Baraga			MICHIGAN	
Baraga				à 4.76
Chippewa 6.42 Charlevoix 5.94  Delta 5.76 Emmet 6.42  Dickinson 6.78 Grand Traverse 5.64  Gogebic 6.42 Kalkaska 5.16  Houghton 6.54 Leelanau 5.53  Iron 6.43 Manistee 5.22  Keweenaw 5.76 Missaukee 5.22  Keweenaw 6.24 Wexford 4.93  Marquette 6.00 Alcona 5.94  Marquette 6.42 Alpena 5.76  Menominee 6.42 Alpena 5.76  Ontonagon 5.76 Cheboygan 6.00  Schoolcraft 6.24 Crawford 5.76  Iosco 5.64  Montmorency 5.16  Ogemaw 5.70  Ogemaw 5.70  Oscoda 5.16  Otsego 5.52  Presque Isle 6.54	Alger	•		
Chippewa       6.42       Charlevolx       5.94         Delta       5.76       Emmet       6.42         Dickinson       6.78       Grand Traverse       5.64         Gogebic       6.42       Kalkaska       5.16         Houghton       6.54       Leelanau       5.53         Iron       6.43       Manistee       5.22         Keweenaw       5.76       Missaukee       5.22         Luce       6.24       Wexford       4.93         Mackinac       5.58          Marquette       6.00       Alcona       5.94         Monominee       6.42       Alpena       5.76         Ontonagon       5.76       Cheboygan       6.00         Schoolcraft       6.24       Crawford       5.76         Iosco       5.64         Montmorency       5.16         Ogemaw       5.70         Oscoda       5.16         Otsego       5.52         Presque Isle       6.54	Baraga.	6.84	•	
Dickinson         6.78         Grand Traverse         5.64           Gogebic         6.42         Kalkaska         5.16           Houghton         6.54         Leelanau         5.58           Iron         6.43         Manistee         5.22           Keweenaw         5.76         Missaukee         5.22           Luce         6.24         Wexford         4.98           Mackinac         5.58            Marquette         6.00         Alcona         5.94           Menominee         6.42         Alpena         5.76           Ontonagon         5.76         Cheboygan         6.00           Schoolcraft         6.24         Crawford         5.76           Iosco         5.64         Montmorency         5.16           Ogemaw         5.70         0scoda         5.16           Otsego         5.52         Presque Isle         6.54				
Gogebic   6.42   Kalkaska   5.16	Delta		· —	
Houghton 6.54 Leelanau 5.53 Iron 6.43 Manistee 5.22 Keweenaw 5.76 Missaukee 5.22 Luce 6.24 Wexford 4.98 Mackinac 5.58 Marquette 6.00 Alcona 5.76 Monominee 6.42 Alpena 5.76 Ontonagon 5.76 Cheboygan 6.00 Schoolcraft 6.24 Crawford 5.76 Iosco 5.64 Montmorency 5.16 Ogemaw 5.70 Ogemaw 5.70 Oscoda 5.52 Presque Isle 6.54	Dickinson			
Iron	Gogebic			
Keweenaw   5.76   Missaukee   5.22	Houghton			
Luce       6.24       Wexford       4.98         Mackinac       5.58       1.000       5.94         Marquette       6.00       Alcona       5.76         Monominee       6.42       Alpena       5.76         Ontonagon       5.76       Cheboygan       6.00         Schoolcraft       Crawford       5.76         Iosco       5.64         Montmorency       5.16         Ogemaw       5.70         Oscoda       5.16         Otsego       5.52         Presque Isle       6.54	Iron			
Mackinac       5.58         Marquette       6.00       Alcona       5.94         Menominee       6.42       Alpena       5.76         Ontonagon       5.76       Cheboygan       6.00         Schoolcraft       6.24       Crawford       5.76         Iosco       5.64         Montmorency       5.16         Ogemaw       5.70         Oscoda       5.16         Otsego       5.52         Presque Isle       6.54	Keweenaw			
Marquette       6.00       Alcona       5.94         Monominee       6.42       Alpena       5.76         Ontenagon       5.76       Cheboygan       6.00         Schoolcraft       Crawford       5.76         Iosco       5.64         Montmorency       5.16         Ogemaw       5.70         Oscoda       5.16         Otsego       5.52         Presque Isle       6.54			wextord	4.00
Marquette       6.42       Alpena       5.76         Monominee       6.42       Alpena       6.00         Ontonagon       5.76       Cheboygan       6.00         Schoolcraft       Crawford       5.76         Iosco       5.64         Montmorency       5.16         Ogemaw       5.70         Oscoda       5.16         Otsego       5.52         Presque Isle       6.54			Alach	5 94
Monominee         5.76         Cheboygan         6.00           Ontonagon         5.76         Crawford         5.76           Schoolcraft         Iosco         5.64           Montmorency         5.16           Ogemaw         5.70           Oscoda         5.16           Otsego         5.52           Presque Isle         6.54	_			
Ontenagon         5.76           Schoolcraft         6.24         Crawford         5.76           Iosco         5.64           Montmorency         5.16           Ogemaw         5.70           Oscoda         5.16           Otsego         5.52           Presque Isle         6.54			-	
Schoolcraft				
Montmorency   5.16     Ogemaw   5.70     Oscoda   5.16     Otsego   5.52     Presque Isle   6.54	Schoolcraft	6.24		
Ogemaw 5.70 Oscoda 5.16 Otsego 5.52 Presque Isle 6.54				
: Oscoda 5.16 : Otsego 5.52 : Presque Isle 6.54				
: Otsego 5.52 : Presque Isle 6.54				
: Presque Isle 6.54				
			_	
			Roscommon	

## MICHIGAN (continued)

	Rate of General	•	Rate of General
County	Diversion Pay-	: County	Diversion Pay-
	ment per Acre		ment per Acre
Lake	<b>\$</b> 4.98	Allegan	\$ 6.57
Mason	5.34	: Berrien	7.02
Muskegon	5.76	: Cass	6.36
Newaygo	5.76	: Kalamazoo	6.30
Oceana	5.16	: Kent	6.36
		: Ottawa	6.84
Clare	5.34	: Van Buren	5.94
Gladwin	5.70	•	
Gratiot	7.02	: Barry	6.66
Isabella	6.00	: Branch	6.66
Mecosta	4.92	: Calhoun	6.60
Midland	6.30	: Clinton	7.23
Montcalm	5.88	: Eaton	7.23
Osceola	5.28	: Hillsdale	7.14
		: Ingham	6.60
Arenac	5.64	: Ionia	6.90
Bay	6.72	: Jackson	6.30
Huron	7.08	: St. Joseph	6.12
Saginaw	6.78	: Shiawassee	6.72
Sanilac	6.36	6	0.12
Tuscola	6.96	Genesee	7.02
2 2 3 3 3 3 3	0.00	: Lapeer	6.42
		: Lenawee	7.85
		: Livingston	6.60
		: Macomb	6.90
		: Monroe	7.92
		: Oakland	6.60
		: St. Clair	6.24
		: Washtenaw	7.20
		: Wayne	7.14
	MINNE		
	17 APA 4 P		
Becker	\$ 5.46	: Beltrami	\$ 5.82
Clay	5.28	: Cass	5.34
Clearwater	6.06	: Hubbard	4.80
Kittson	4.68	: Itasca	6.18
Mahnomen	<b>5.2</b> 8	: Koochiching	6.42
Marshall	4.80	: Lake of the Woods	6.00
Norman	5.40	:	
Pennington	5.10	: Cook	5.46
East Polk	5.30	: Lake	5.58
West Polk	5.66	: North St. Louis	6.28
Red Lake	5.04	: South St. Louis	6.40
	5.22		

## MINNESOTA (continued)

والمقاومة والمعاونة والمعا	24(000000000000000000000000000000000000	0	Rate of General
County	Diversion Pay-	: County	Diversion Pay-
	ment per Acre	· ·	ment per Acre
Digatoro	\$ 5.52	: Cottonwood	\$ 7.50
Bigstone Chippewa	6.93	: Jackson	8.06
Douglas	6.24	: Lincoln	6.68
Grant	5.88	: Lyon	7.24
	6.43	: Murray	7.18
Lac Qui Parle East Otter Tail	5.80	: Nobles	7.75
West Otter Tail	5.82	: Pipestone	6.61
	5.82	: Redwood	7.62
Pope	6.00	Rock	7.24
Stevens	6.17	:	
Swift	5.46	: Blue Earth	8.69
Traverse	5.34	: Brown	8.13
Wilkin	7.24	: Faribault	8.50
Yellow Medicine	( · W=	: Freeborn	8.57
D 4	6.12	: LeSueur	9.07
Benton	9.54	: Martin	8.38
Carver	7.37	: Nicollet	8.69
Kandiyohi	8.38	: Rice	8.69
McLeod	7.50	: Steele	8.57
Meeker		: Waseca	8.32
Morrison	5.50 7.50	: Watonwan	8.32
Renville		•	
Scott	€ <b>.</b> 52	. Dakota	6.78
Sherburne	5.28	: Dodge	7.18
Sibley	8.32	: Fillmore	7.75
Stearns	6.42	: Goodhue	7.62
Todd	6.18	: Houston	7.98
Wadena	5.04	: Mower	7.18
Wright	7.26	: Olmsted	7.50
	C 64	: Wabasha	7.56
Aitkin	6.24	: Winona	7.44
Anoka	5.88 <sub>1</sub>	Windna	
Carlton	6.42	•	
Chisago	6.66	•	
Crow Wing	5.58	•	
Hennepin	7.26	*	
Isanti,	6.18	•	
Kanabec	6.24	•	
Mille Lacs	6.72	•	
Pine	3.30		
Ramsey	6.54		
Washington	6.54		

#### MISSOURI

County .	Rate of General Diversion Pay-	: County	Rate of General Diversion Pay-
	ment per Acre		ment per Acre
Andrew	\$ 7.36	Benton	\$ 5.04
Atchison	7.74	: Boone	5.80
Buchanan	7.17	: Callaway	£.48
Caldwell	6.24	: Camden	4.86
Clay	6.67	: Cole	5.63
Clinton	6.98	: Cooper	5.53
Daviess	6.24	: Dallas	4.37
De Kalb	5.85	: Hickory	4.50
Gentry	6.23	Howard	6.43
Harrison	6.30	: Laclede	4.91
Holt	7.74	: Maries	4.79
Nodaway	6.67	: Miller	5.21
Platte	7.49	: Moniteau	5.39
Ray	6.74	: Morgan	5.28
Worth	6.43	: Osage	5.75
		: Pettis	5.57
Adair	6.04	: Phelps	4.74
Carroll	6.67	: Polk	4.97
Chariton	6.60	: Pulaski	5.04
Grundy	6.04	: Saline	6.92
Linn	6.54	<b>:</b>	
Livingston	6.04	: Crawford	4.55
Macon	5.91	: Franklin	5.34
Mercer	6.36	: Gasconade	5.03
Putnam	6.74	: Jefferson	5.81
Randolph	5.79	: Lincoln	5.85
Schuyler	6.43	: Montgomery	5.22
Sullivan	6.54	: Perry	5.70
		: St. Charles	6.80
Audrain	5.10	: St. Francois	4.85
Clark	6.16	: Ste. Genevieve	5.51
Knox	6.04	: St. Louis	6.53
Lewis	6.04	: Warren	5.66
Marion	6.35	: Washington	4.68
Monroe	5.79	T	4 5 0
Pike	6.16	: Barry	4.56
Ralls	5.98	: Barton	4.32
Scotland	5.92	: Christian	5.21
Shelby	6.05	: Date	4.74
D 1 -	4 00	: Greene	5.52
Bates	4.80	: Jasper	4.79
Cass	5.87	: Lawrence	4.74
Cedar	4.49	: McDonald	4.37
Henry	4.68	: Newton : Stone	4.61
Jackson	6.71	5 tone	4.67
Johnson	5.33 7.18	•	
Lafayette	4.56		
St. Clair			
Vernon	4.31	•	

#### MISSOURI (continued)

	Rate of General		Rate of General
County	Diversion Pay-	County	Diversion Pay-
Courtey	ment per Acre	·	ment per Acre
	merre per nore	The state of the s	
Bollinger	\$ 4.49	Butler	\$ 4.79
Carter	4.25	: Cape Girardeau	5.70
Dent	4.74	Dunklin	5.46.
Douglas	4.01	Mississippi	5.76
Howell	3.95	New Madrid	5.64
Iron	3.77	Pemiscot	5.99
Madison	4.43	Scott	5,33
Oregon	4.19	Stoddard	5.09
Ozark	3.59	•	
Reynolds	4.25	•	
Ripley	4.19	4	
Shannon	4.26	•	
	4.49	•	
Taney	4,37	•	
Texas	4.37		
Wayne	4.79	•	
Webster	4.50	•	
Wright		The state of the s	
	NEBR	ASKA	
	ign i graph del ""  servicione del composito	See	
Banner	\$ 4.62	: Antelope	\$ 5.23
Box Butte	4.26	: Boone	5.67
Cheyenne	4.50	Burt	8.50
Dawes	4.08	: Cedar	6.24
Dawes	4.98	Cuming	8.19
Garden	4.74	: Dakota	7.43
	4.44	: Dixon	6.55
Kimball	4.80	: Knox	5.35
Morrill	7.14	: Madison	6.36
Scotts Bluff	4.02	: Pierce	5.80
Sheridan	4.38	: Stanton	7.31
Sioux	4.00	: Thurston	6.99
Arthur	3.63	: Wayne	6.99
	3.72	4	
Blaine	4.02	Buffalo	4.98
Boyd	3.48	: Custer	4.38
Brown	3.66°	Dawson	5.46
Cherry	3.84	: Greeley	4.68
Garfield	3.66	: Hall	5.52
Grant	3.66	: Howard	5.28
Holt	3.54	: Sherman	4.62
Hooker	3.18	Valley	4.68
Keyapaha	3.96	•	
Logan	3.78		
Loup	3.60		
McPherson	3.24	1	
Rock		•	
Thomas	3.42	4	
Wheeler	3.72	•	

## NEBRASKA (continued)

	D-4		17) I
County	Rate of General	Consistent of the	Rate of General
ooundy	Diversion Pay-	County County	Diversion Pay-
The state of the s	ment per Acre		ment per Acre
Butler	\$ 7.24	: Adams	\$ 5.34
Cass	7.12	: Franklin	4,50
Colfax	7.37	: Furnas	
Dodge	8.06		4.56
Douglas	7.69	: Gosper	4.80
Hamilton		: Harlan	4.50
Lancaster	6.24	: Kearney	5.10
Merrick	6.80	: Phelps	4.92
	6.00	: Webster	4.80
Nance	6.06	:	
Platte	6.93	: Clay	5.82
Polk	6.96	: Fillmore	6.42
Sarpy	7.62	: Gage	6.68
Saunders	7.12	: Jefferson	6.30
Seward	7.62	: Johnson	6.68
Washington	8.06	: Nemaha	7.69
York	6.60	: Nuckolls	5.34
		: Otoe	7.24
Chase	4.38	: Pawnee	6.68
Dundy	4.26	Richardson	7.94
Frontier	4.14	: Saline	7.02
Hayes	4.14	: Thayer	6.00
Hitchcock	4.32	:	
Keith	4.74	:	
Lincoln	4.38		
Perkins	4.62	•	
Redwillow	4.20	:	
	,		
	<u>0</u>	HIO	
Allen	\$ 8.44	: Ashtabula	\$ 6.96
Defiance	8.25	: Columbiana	φ 6.96 7.02
Fulton	9.07	: Cuyahoga	7.20
Hancock	8.82	: Geauga	
Henry .	9.07	: Lake	7.44
Lucas	8.88	: Mahoning	7.08
Paulding	7.62	: Medina	7.56
Putnam	8.95		7.56
Van Wert	8.32	: Portage	7.44
Williams		: Stark	7.86
Wood	9.07	: Summit	7.62
WOOd	8.82	: Trumbull	7.26
A	BM	: Wayne	8.52
Ashland	7.50	•	
Crawford	8.50	: Auglaize	8.44
Erie	8.10	: Champaign	8.63
Huron	7.80	: Clark	8.50
Lorain	7.62	: Darke	8.19
Ottawa	8.76	: Hardin	8.25
Richland	7.62	: · Logan	7.69
Sandusky	8.88	: Mercer	8.32
Seneca	8.63	: Miami	8.57
Wyandot	8.25	: Shelby	7.94

## OHIO (continued)

	·		
The state of the s	Rate of General	*	Rate of General
County	Diversion Pay-	: County	Diversion Pay-
	ment per Acre	*	ment per Acre
		\$ 3 ··	<b>\$</b> 5.88
Delaware	\$ 7.87	: Adams	5.88
Fairfield	8,13	: Brown	6.30
Fayette	8.38	: Gallia	
Franklin	8.25	: Highland	7.06
Knox	7.86	: Jackson	6.42
Licking	7.56	: Lawrence	5.88
Madison	8.13	: Pike	6.36
Marion	7.81	: Scioto	6.84
Morrow	7.38	•	
Pickaway	8.32	: Athens	6.84
Ross	7.87	: Guernsey	6.54
Union	7.62	Hocking	6.42
Union	( • OD	: Meigs	6.66
77 - 7 4	6.96	: Monroe	6.30
Belmont	6.72	: Morgan	6.96
Carroll	7.38	: Muskingum	7.14
Coshocton		.: Noble	6.72
Harrison	7.14		6.96
Holmes	7.44	: Perry	6.18
Jefferson	7.08	: Vinton	6.66
Tuscarawas	7.44	: Washington	0.00
	8.00	•	
Butler	6.12	*	
Clermont			
Clinton	8.13	•	
Greene	8.38	•	
Hamilton	7.32	•	
Montgomery	8.25		
Preble	8.57	*	
Warren	7.87		
	SOUT	H DAKOTA	
	h = 20	, OT	\$ 4.25
Butte	\$ 5.99	: Clark	\$ 4.25 5.03
Corson	3.48	: Codington	
Dewey	3.48	: Day	4.73
Harding	3.83	: Deuel	5.51
Perkins	3.83	: Grant	5.09
Ziebach	3.11	: Hamlin	5.09
62001,0011		: Marshall	4.61
Brown	4.55	: Roberts	5.03
Campbell	3.89	:	
Edmunds	4.19	: Armstrong	spiles during writing plants
	4.07	: Haakon	3.89
Faulk	4.19	Jackson	3,53
McPherson	4.25	Lawrence	6.29
Potter	4.08	: Meade	4.49
Spink		: Pennington	4.73
Walworth	4.07	: Stanley	3.42

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## SOUTH DAKOTA (continued)

~	Rate of General	;	Rate of General
County	Diversion Pay-	: County	. Diversion Pay-
	ment per Acre	*	ment per Acre
Aurora	\$ 3.77	: Bennett	\$ 4.26
Beadle	3.83	: Custer	4.31
Brule	3.23	: Fall River	3.65
Buffalo	3.47	: Shannon	4.20
Hand	3.53	: Washabaugh	3.53
Hughes	3.35	: Washington	3.59
Hyde	3.41	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5.09
Jerauld	3.95	: Gregory	4 77
Sully	3.65	Jones	4.31
	0.00	: Lyman	3.71
Brookings	6.03	: Mellette	3.29
Davison	4.31	: Todd	3.53
Hanson	4.49		3.71
Kingsbury	4.91	: Tripp	3.95
Lake	5.97	· T) TT -	w
McCook	5.34	Bon Homme	5.47
Miner		: Charles Mix	4.26
	4.50	: Clay	6.66
Minnehaha	6,60	: Douglas	4.43
Moody	6.60	: Hutchinson	5.34
Sanborn	4.37	: Lincoln	6.85
		: Turner	6.41
		: Union	7.04
		: Yankton	6.29
	<u>wı</u>	SCONSIN	
Barron	\$ 7.02	: Florence	\$ 5.70
Bayfield	6.36	Forest	6.06
Burnett	5.82	Langlade	6.54
Chippewa	6.54	: Marinette	
Douglas	6.66	: Oconto	5.76
Polk	6.66	: Shawano	6.12
Rusk	6.60	· SHAWAHO	6.72
Sawyer	5.94	· Duffer	F
Washburn	5.88	: Buffalo	7.38
MUSITOUTIL	5.00	: Dunn	6.72
Ashland	5.94	: Eau Claire	6.48
Clark		Jackson	6.54
Iron	6.78	LaCrosse	7.44
Lincoln	6.18 6.18	Monroe	7.08
	0.10	Pepin	7.08
Marathon	6.36	: Pierce	7.38
Oneida	5.82	: St. Croix	6.66
Price	6.18	: Trempealeau	6.90
laylor	6.66	•	
Vilas	5.70	:	

#### WISCONSIN (continued)

	Rate of General		aka anga malajan sah sahinkalajinan repusah kamadirat par anar-sahih sahih dalajam-sangsi. Aka	Rate of General
County	Diversion Pay-	:	County	Diversion Pay-
•	ment per Acre		•	ment per Acre
	от принятия воення в досто не на принятия на принятия в досто не на принятия в на при	# E	andronelli sa quideyn emmerindin qu'illebrace et l'équir escriptermellebrishe significant en questi terrishina	
Adams	\$ 4.26	;	Crawford	\$ 7.32
Green Lake	7.14	r h	Grant	8.19
Juneau	6.06	;	Iowa ``	7.87
Marquette	5.64		Lafayette	8.00
Portage	5.04		Richland	7.32
Waupaca	6.72	1	Sauk	6.90
Waushara	5.22	:	Vernon	7.26
Wood	6.18	;		
		:	Columbia	7.31
Brown	6,96	:	Dane	7.81
Calumet	7.74	;	Dodge	8.34
Door	6.12		Greene	8.13
Fond du Lac	7,68	2	Jefferson	8.22
Kewaunee	7.08	å V	Rock	7.87
Mani towec	7.74	:		
Outagamie	7 A4	1	Kenosha	7.62
Sheboygan	8.10	:	Milwaukee	7.50
Winnebago	7.68	*	Ozaukee	7.92
		:	Racine	7.92
		:	Walworth	
		:	Washington	8.22
		:	Waukesha	7.68

part IV, Section 4, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"The number of pounds, raw value, of sugar commercially recoverable per ton of sugar beets in each State in the North Central Region in which sugar beets are grown is:

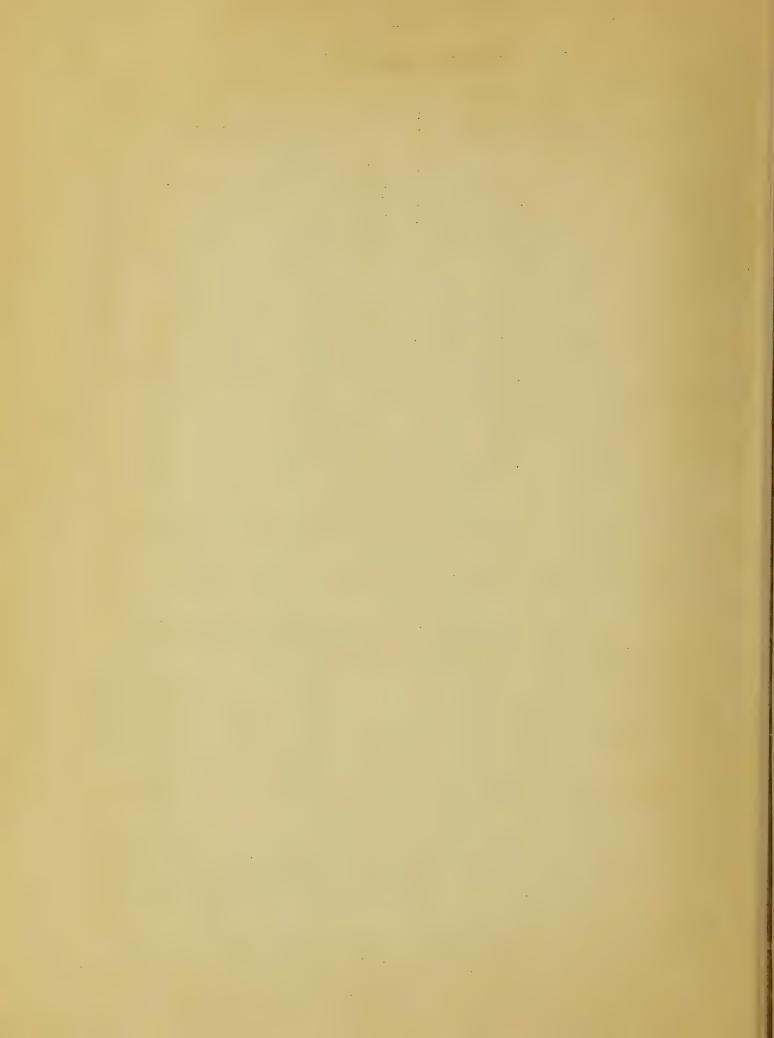
STATE	POUNDS	STATE	POUNDS
Illinois	299	Nebraska	290
Indiana	300	Ohio	297
Iowa	288	South Dakota	314
Michigan	308	Wisconsin	299
Minnesota	305		

Done at Washington D. C., this 28th day of September, 1937. Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of Agriculture.

(SEAL)

Ha. Wallace

Secretary of Agriculture



# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Y AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION E D

WASHINGTON, D. C.

☆ NOV 3 1937 🌣

U. S. Department of Agriculture

# 1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

#### NORTH CENTRAL REGION BULLETIN 101, AS AMENDED, SUPPLEMENT NO. 5

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under Section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, North Central Region Bulletin 101, as Amended, is further amended as follows:

1. Part I, Definitions.—The definition of 1937 sugar beet acreage

is amended to read as follows:

1937 SUGAR BEET ACREAGE means the acreage planted to sugar beets on a farm in 1937.

2. Part IV, Section 4, last paragraph, is amended by adding at the

end thereof the following:

The acreage allotment for any farm with respect to which the sugar beet payment will be made will be the 1937 sugar beet acreage. The factors to be used in computing the sugar beet payment for the States in the North Central Region in which sugar beets are planted are as follows:

State:	Factor	State:	Factor
Illinois	\$0.374	Nebraska	\$0.362
Indiana	, 375	Ohio	
Iowa	, 360	South Dakota	
Michigan		Wisconsin	. 374
Minnesota	. 381		

3. Part IV, Section 13 (d), first paragraph is amended to read as follows:

- (d) Phosphates.—Application of the following minimum amounts of phosphate materials per acre on noncrop pasture or on cropland, used in 1937 for the growing of a crop specified in Section 2 of Part III, and on which noncrop pasture or cropland in connection with such application none of the crops listed in Section 1 (a) of Part III was planted in 1937, and none of the crops listed in items (1) and (2) of Section 1 (b) of Part III is planted in 1937 in excess of one-half the normal rate of seeding alone for grain or is cut for hay or grain.
- 4. Part IV, Section 13 (e), first paragraph is amended to read as follows:
  - (e) Potash.—Application of the following minimum amount of 50 percent muriate of potash per acre on noncrop pasture or on cropland used in 1937 for the growing of a crop specified in Section 2 of Part III, and on which noncrop pasture or cropland

in connection with such application none of the crops listed in Section 1 (a) of Part III was planted in 1937, and none of the crops listed in items (1) and (2) of Section 1 (b) of Part III is planted in 1937 in excess of one-half the normal rate of seeding alone for grain or is cut for hay or grain.

5. Part IV, Section 13 (f) is amended to read as follows:

- (f) Gypsum.—Applicable only to Beltrami, Hubbard, Lake of the Woods, Cass, and Clearwater Counties of Minnesota. Application of the following minimum amount of gypsum per acre on cropland used in 1937 for the growing of a crop specified in Section 2 of Part III, and on which cropland in connection with such application none of the crops listed in Section 1 (a) of Part III was planted in 1937, and none of the crops listed in items (1) and (2) of Section 1 (b) of Part III is planted in 1937 in excess of one-half the normal rate of seeding alone for grain or is cut for hay or grain.—(1) 200 pounds of gypsum—\$1.25 per acre.
- 6. Part V, Section 5, first paragraph is amended to read as follows: Payments will be made only upon application therefor filed with the county committee. Each person who applies for payment will be required to show the extent to which the conditions upon which the payment is to be made have been met. No inspection of any farm will be made for the purpose of determining the extent of performance under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program unless a Request for Inspection, NCR-112, duly executed by a person eligible to apply for payment with respect to such farm, requesting such inspection, is received before November 1, 1937, by the county committee. county committee fails to receive before November 1, 1937, a duly executed Request for Inspection, NCR-112, for any farm in a county, any person who is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to such farm shall be ineligible to make an application for payment in such county. Any duly executed Request for Inspection, NCR-112, postmarked before November 1, 1937, will be deemed to have been received before November 1, 1937, by the county committee. The eligibility of a person who is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to one or more farms in a county shall, subject to the provisions of Section 17 of Part IV, be determined by the performance on such farm or farms.
- 7. Part VI, Section 5 (a), item (a-1) is amended to read as follows:

  (a-1) Reseeding by Deferred Grazing.—Natural reseeding by nongrazing on an acreage equal to not less than 10 percent of the total range land in the ranching unit from May 15 to September 30, 1937, inclusive—60 percent of the range building allowance for such ranching unit multiplied by the percentage that the non-grazed acreage is of the acreage equivalent to 25 percent of the total range land in such ranching unit, provided, (1) Payment will not be made in excess of 60 percent of the range building allowance; (2) On ranches on which cattle or horses are grazed the area to be kept free of grazing is fenced and the fence is maintained sufficiently to prevent the entry of

livestock; (3) On ranches used exclusively for grazing sheep the area to be kept free of grazing is either fenced and the fence is maintained sufficiently to prevent entry of livestock or the entry of livestock on the non-grazed acreage is prevented by herding; (4) The remaining range land in such ranching unit is not pastured to such an extent as will decrease the stand of grass or injure the range, forage, tree growth, or watershed; (5) Such practice shall not be applicable to range land in the ranching unit which normally is not used for grazing during the period May 15 to September 30, inclusive; and (6) The ranch operator has submitted to the county committee in writing the designation of the nongrazing range area of the ranch previous to the carrying out of such practice; or

8. Part VI, Section 5 (b) is amended to read as follows:

(b) Contouring.—Construction of contour furrows on range land with slopes not in excess of eight percent and not sufficiently sandy and porous to absorb normal precipitation—\$0.50 per acre for the area contour furrowed, provided, (1) the contour furrows are constructed on the contour level not less than eight inches in width and four inches in depth, (2) where necessary the contour furrows are dammed sufficiently to prevent overtopping which would cause gullying, (3) the width between the furrows on any land with a slope of three percent or less shall not exceed 25 feet, (4) the width between the furrows on any land with a slope of more than three percent shall not exceed 25 feet less three feet for each percent by which the slope is greater than three percent.

9. Part VI, Section 5 (e) is amended to read as follows:

(e) Reservoirs.—Construction of reservoirs and dams—\$0.15 per cubic yard of fill for such construction, provided, (1) The construction of reservoirs and dams is carried out in connection with the practices set forth in sub-sections (a-1) or (a-2) of this Section 5; (2) Spillways are made adequate to prevent the dam from washing out under normal rainfall and reservoirs are located where they have a sufficient watershed to insure the filling

of such reservoirs with normal precipitation.

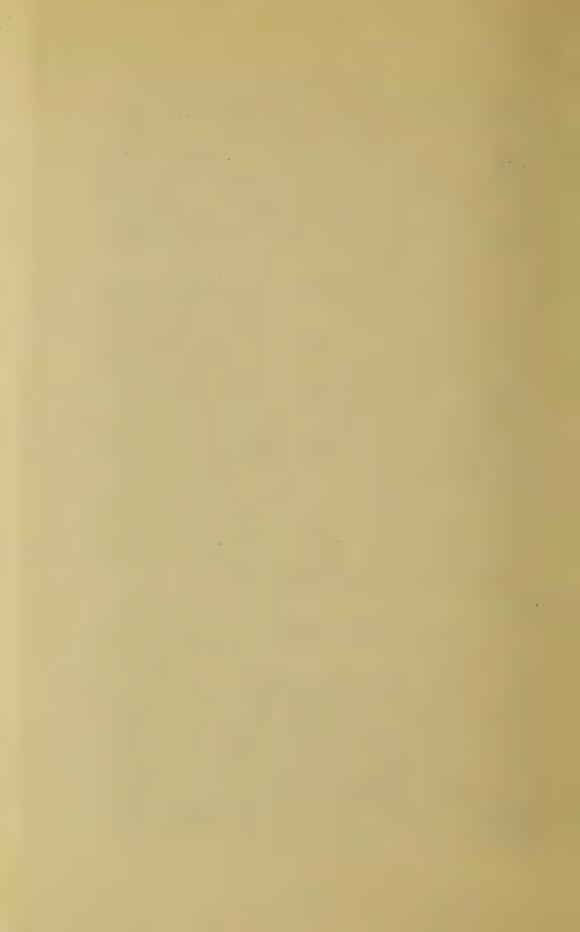
10. Part VI is amended by the addition of the following new Section:

Section 9. Adjustment in Rates and Allowances.—All the rates and allowances specified in this Part VI are based upon an estimate of available funds and an estimate of approximately 85 percent participation. If participation in the North Central Region exceeds that estimated for such region, all the rates and allowances specified in this Part VI for such region may be reduced pro rata. If participation in the North Central Region is less than the estimate for such region, all such rates and allowances may be increased pro rata. In no case will any rates or allowances be increased or decreased by more than 10 percent.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 4th day of October, 1937. Witness my hand and the seal of the Depart-

ment of Agriculture.

H. A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Agricultural Adjustment Administration Washington, D. C.

U. S. Department of Agriculture

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

MORTH CENTRAL REGION BULLETIN 101, AS AWENDED SUPPLEMENT NO. 6.

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under Section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, North Central Region Bulletin 101, as Amended, is further amended as follows:

1. Part III, Section 2, first paragraph, the parenthetical expression appearing therein is amended to read as follows:

(This Section 2 does not exclude any acreage planted in the fall of 1936 to any of the crops listed in item (1) of Section 1(b) of this Part III if such crop is not harvested as grain or hay and a seeding in 1937 of any of the crops listed in this Section 2 or a first cultivation which meets the requirements pertaining to the type of such cultivation set forth in item (1) of Section 3(a) of this Part III is completed on such acreage before July 1, 1937, except: (1) in Nebraska such seeding or first cultivation must be completed by May 15, 1937; (2) in Missouri and Illinois such seeding may be made after June 30, 1937, if any of the crops listed in item (1) of Section 1(b) of this Part III were planted on such acreage in the fall of 1936 and were pastured in the fall of 1936 and were pastured in 1937 until growth of such crop ceased or until such land was first cultivated in 1937.)

- 2. Part III, Section 2(a), item (4) is amended to read as follows:
  - (4) Annual sweet clover, lespedeza, and crotalaria.
- 3. Part III, Section 2(b), item (2) is amended to read as follows:
  - (2) Planted to lespedeza in the spring of 1937, provided: that on the date as of which final inspection of the farm is made for the purpose of determining performance there is evidence that there was a good stand of lespedeza on such acreage in 1937 which had been permitted to mature sufficiently to reseed itself; that such acreage is not plowed before September 1, 1937, after the seeding in the spring of 1937 of such lespedeza; and that if such acreage is seeded in the fall of 1937 to any of the crops listed in item (1) of Section 1(b) of this Part III, such seeding operation is commenced after such lespedeza has been permitted to mature sufficiently to reseed itself.
- 4. Part III, Section 2(b) is amended by the addition of the following new item (3):

- (3) Planted to annual sweet clover or crotalaria in the spring of 1937, provided: that on the date as of which final inspection of the farm is made for the purpose of determining performance there is evidence that there was a good stand of annual sweet clover or crotalaria on such acreage in 1937 and such acreage is not plowed before September 1, 1937, after the seeding in the spring of 1937 of such crop.
- 5. Part III, Section 3(a), item (3) is amended by the addition of the following new sub-item:
  - c. Seeded in the spring of 1937 to annual sweet clover or crotalaria in accordance with good farming practices and upon which, due to uncontrollable natural causes, there was not a good stand of annual sweet clover or crotalaria on such acreage in 1937, provided, the nurse crop, if any, was seeded at a rate not in excess of one-half the normal rate of seeding alone for grain and was not harvested as grain or hay.
- 6. Part III, Section 3(a), item 3, the parenthetical expression appearing therein is amended to read as follows:

(This item (3) includes any acreage planted in the fall of 1936 to any of the crops listed in item (1) of Section 1(b) of this Part III if such crop is not harvested as grain or hay and a seeding in 1937 of any of the crops listed in Section 2(a) of this Part III or the crop listed in item (2) of Section 2(b) of this Part III or a first cultivation which meets the requirements pertaining to the type of such cultivation set forth in item (1) of Section 3(a) of this Part III is completed on such acreage before July 1, 1937, except: (1) in Nebraska such seeding or first cultivation must be completed by May 15, 1937; (2) in Missouri and Illinois such seeding may be made after June 30, 1937, if any of the crops listed in item (1) of Section 1(b) of this Part III were planted on such acreage in the fall of 1936 and were pastured in 1937 until growth of such crop ceased or until such land was first cultivated in 1937.)

- 7. Part IV, Section 2(j) is amended to read as follows:
  - (j) If a person is an owner, operator, or sharecropper with respect to a cotton or sharecropper farm, such person's percentage of any deduction computed with respect to such farm shall be the percentage that the sum of all payments computed for such person with respect to such farm is of the sum of all payments computed for such farm, or if there is no payment computed with respect to such farm, such person's percentage of such deduction shall be such person's percentage of the principal soil-depleting crop on such farm.
- 8. Part IV, Section 10(b) is amended to read as follows:
  - (b) If such farm is a diversion farm in Area "A" and if the 1937 corn acreage on such farm exceeds the larger of (1), the corn limit for such farm, or (2), 15 acres, the amount of deduction for such person for such excess shall be computed by multiplying such

number of excess acres by the rate per acre for general diversion payments for such farm and multiplying this result by such person's percentage.

- 9. Part V, Section 1(f) is amended to read as follows:
  - (f) If the major portion of the cropland operated as all or part of one farming unit by an operator is rented on shares from a landlord and the remaining portion of the land rented from such landlord and operated by such operator is rented for cash, such share-rented and cash-rented land shall be regarded as one farm and such landlord shall be regarded as having furnished all of the land in such farm.
- 10. Part V, Section 5, second paragraph is amended to read as follows:

For the purpose of determining the county in which the operator shall make application for payment where he is operating a farming unit consisting of two or more farms, one or more of which are located in different counties, all such farms shall be deemed to be located in the county in which the farming unit is deemed to be located. The operator in such cases shall include in such application for payment all farms in such farming unit. The owner in such cases shall make application for payment in the county in which the farm owned by him is deemed to be located. In all such cases payment with respect to any such farm shall be computed at the rates of payment for the county in which such farm is deemed to be located.

- 11. Part V, Section 4 is amended by adding thereto the following new subsection (h):
  - (h) If a person is eligible to execute an application for payment with respect to one or more farms which he owns or operates in the same capacity in a county on June 30, 1937, and becomes entitled to execute an application for payment as owner or operator of one or more other farms in the same county in the same capacity on or after July 1, 1937, pursuant to the provisions of Section 6 of this Part V, such farms shall be regarded as owned by the same person. All such farms shall be included in the same application for payment if acquired before the application for payment is executed and forwarded by the county committee to the State committee. However, farms acquired after the application for payment is executed and forwarded by the county committee to the State committee shall be included in a separate application for payment.
- 12. Part IV, Section 18 is amended to read as follows:

Section 18. Association Expenses.—In determining the amount of payments under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, there shall be deducted from any payment computed for any person with respect to any farms or ranches in a county, all of such person's pro rata share of the estimated total administrative expenses incurred and to be incurred by the Association of such county in cooperating in carrying out the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, or 10 percent of the gross payment computed for such person, whichever is smaller. Such pro rata

share shall be determined by multiplying the total payments computed for such person with respect to any farms or ranches in such county by the percentage that the estimated total of administrative expenses of the Association for such county as approved by the North Central Division for 1937 is of the total payments estimated by the North Central Division which will be made with respect to farms and ranches in such county in 1937. There shall be credited for the payment of administrative expenses of each county association in which special surveys or programs designated by the North Central Division are carried out such amounts as are estimated by the North Central Division to have been incurred by such Association in carrying out such designated special surveys or programs. There shall also be credited for the payment of administrative expenses of each county association the sum of \$2.00 for each application for payment under which, prior to the deduction of any administrative expenses and as estimated by the North Central Division, the total payment will be \$20.00 or less or under which there will be no payment. As provided in the Articles of Association, as amended, any person who previously has not become a member of the Association of the county in which his farms or ranches are located shall become a member thereof by his signing an application for payment with respect to such farms or ranches.

13. Part VI, Section 8 is amended to read as follows:

Section 8. Association Expenses. In determining the amount of payments due ranch operators under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, deductions shall be made for the administrative expenses of the county association in the amount and in the manner set forth in Part IV, Section 18 of this Bulletin.

The provisions of this Supplement No. 6 to NCR-B-101, as Amended, shall be effective as of October 14, 1937, so as to be included within the conditions mentioned in the "Order Increasing the Allowances, Deductions, and Rates of Payment under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the East Central, Northeast, North Central, Southern, and Western Regions" issued October 14, 1937.

(SEAL)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 3rd day of December 1937.
Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of Agriculture.

Ha Wallace

Secretary of Agriculture.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION MAK 1 7 1938 A PROGRAM 8 December of Agriculture

NORTH CENTRAL REGION BULLETIN 101, AS AMENDED, SUPPLEMENT NO. 7.

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under Section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, North Central Region Bulletin 101, as Amended, is further amended as follows:

- 1. Part IV, Section 2(j) is amended to read as follows:
  - (j) If a person is an owner, operator or sharecropper with respect to a cotton or sharecropper farm, such person's percentage of any deduction computed with respect to such farm shall be the percentage that the sum of all payments computed for such person with respect to such farm is of the sum of all payments computed for such farm. If there is no payment computed with respect to a cotton farm, and there is a deduction computed with respect to such farm, any person's percentage of such deduction shall be the percentage computed for such person, as set forth in Section 2(e) of this Part IV, with respect to the principal soil-depleting crop on such farm. If there is no payment computed with respect to a sharecropper farm, and there is a deduction computed with respect to such farm, any person's percentage of such deduction shall be the percentage computed for such person as set forth in Section 2(g) of this Part IV with respect to the principal soil-depleting crop on such farm.
- 2. Part VI, Section 1, the definition of range land, is amended to read as follows:

Range land means any land containing 640 acres or more operated by a person in Nebraska or South Dakota other than that owned or controlled by the United States Government, or any agency thereof, which produces forage without cultivation or general irrigation, 10 acres or more of which are required to sustain one animal unit for a period of 12 months.

(SEAL)

Done at Washington, D. C., this third day of March, 1938.
Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of Agriculture.

Hawallace

Secretary of Agriculture.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION WASHINGTON, D. C.

S. MAY

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM--TAMA COUNTY

Tama County Bulletin No. 101

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under Section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, payments will be made, in connection with the effectuation of the purposes of Section 7(a) of said Act for 1937, in Tama County, Iowa, in accordance with the following provisions of this North Central Region Tama County Bulletin No. 101, and such modifications thereof and such other provisions as may hereafter be made.

The 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program has been developed in accordance with the provisions of Sections 8, 15, and 16 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, but the payment of any benefits pursuant to the provisions of this bulletin is contingent upon whatever appropriation the Congress of the United States may hereafter make for such purpose and the amounts of such payments will be finally determined by such appropriation and the extent of participation in the program. The rates of payment and the soil-building allowances set forth herein are computed upon the basis of an appropriation of \$5000,000,000 for the entire United States.

#### PART I. DEFINITIONS

As used herein and in all forms and documents relating to the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in Tama County, Iowa, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

SECRETARY means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

NORTH CENTRAL REGION means the area included in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION means the division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in charge of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the North Central Region.

STATE COMMITTEE OR STATE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE means the group of persons designated to assist in the administration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the State of Iowa.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION OR COUNTY ASSOCIATION means the association in Tama County organized to assist in the administration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in such county.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE OR COUNTY COMMITTEE means the group of persons designated for Tama County to assist in the administration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in such county.

PERSON means an individual, firm, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust. The term "person" shall also include, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof, and any Governmental agency that may be designated by the Secretary.

OPERATOR means a person who as owner or tenant is operating a farm or a tract and is entitled to receive all or a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof.

OWNER means (1) a person who owns a farm which farm is not rented to an operator for cash or for a fixed commodity payment, or (2) a person who owns a farm, all or part of which is field rented to and operated by other persons, or (3) a person who rents a farm from another for cash or for a fixed commodity payment, or (4) a person who is purchasing a farm on installments for cash or for a fixed commodity payment, all of which farm is not rented to an operator for cash or for a fixed commodity payment.

TENANT means a person other than an owner who is operating a farm or a tract and is entitled to receive all or a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof. A person who receives a share of a crop merely for harvesting such crop shall not be considered a tenant.

FARM means, except as otherwise provided herein, all contiguous farm land in Tama County under the same ownership and operated by one person. The term "farm" means also all contiguous farm land in Tama County under the same ownership all or part of which is field rented to and operated by other persons. The term "farm" also means contiguous farm land in Tama County operated by one person but owned by either (1) a husband and wife, (2) brothers, (3) sisters, (4) one or more brothers and one or more sisters, (5) parent and one or more children.

TRACT means such part of a farm in Tama County as is operated by a person who does not operate all of such farm.

CROPLAND means all tillable farm land from which at least one crop other than wild hay or bluegrass seed was harvested or planted for harvest between January 1, 1930, and December 31, 1936, inclusive, but excluding (1) any acreage devoted on January 1, 1937, to orchards, and (2) any acreage which would otherwise be classified as cropland but which because of its topography, soil type, or low fertility, it is impractical to cultivate.

NONCROP PLOWABLE PASTURE means any noncrop pasture land which could be brought under cultivation without clearing or draining, except that which, due to topography, soil type, or drainage, would be highly susceptible to erosion or crop failure if cultivated. The term "noncrop plowable pasture" shall include any noncrop land used for the production of wild hay.

ORCHARDS means the entire acreage in tree fruits, mut trees, vineyards, bush fruits, and mursery stock on the farm on January 1, 1937, even though such acreage is interplanted with other crops.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES means vegetables and truck crops (including Irish potatoes, sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, green beans, pumpkins, cucumbers, melons, cantaloupes, commercial bulbs and flowers, strawberries, and sweet corn, but excluding peas for canning and sweet corn for canning) of which the principal part is sold to persons not living on the farm.

INTERTILLED CROP LIMIT for a farm means the highest acreage which may be planted on such farm to the crops listed in Section 1 of Part III without a deduction being made from any payments which would otherwise be made with respect to such farm.

OLD CONSERVING ACREAGE on a farm means the acreage upon such farm used in accordance with subsection A of Section 2 of Part III.

NEW CONSERVING ACREAGE on a farm means the acreage upon such farm used in accordance with subsection B of Section 2 of Part III.

TOTAL CONSERVING ACREAGE means the sum of the new conserving acreage and the old conserving acreage.

SOIL-CONSERVING GOAL for a farm means the acreage established for such farm under Section 3 of Part II.

SOIL-CONSERVING PAYMENT means a payment for the establishment or maintenance of conserving acreage on a farm.

SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT means a payment for the carrying out of an approved soil-building practice.

# PART II. ESTABLISHMENT OF LIMITS, GOALS, AND PRODUCTIVITY INDEXES

Section 1. County Intertilled Limit and Soil-Conserving Goal: The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has established for Tama County (a) a total acreage of intertilled crops which shall be known as the county intertilled limit, and (b) a total acreage of soil-conserving crops which shall be known as the county soil-conserving goal. Such limit and goal are based on

the county limits established for Tama County under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, the land measurements obtained pursuant to the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, and census reports. Such county intertilled limit is 133,654 acres and such county soil-conserving goal is 115,000 acres. The sum of the individual intertilled crop limits for all farms in Tama County shall not exceed the county intertilled limit and the sum of the individual soil-conserving goals for all farms in Tama County shall equal the county soil-conserving goal.

Section 2. Intertilled Crop Limits: There shall be established for each farm in Tama County an intertilled crop limit. The intertilled crop limit for any farm shall represent the highest acreage on a farm which may be devoted to the uses specified in Section 1 of Part III without deduction from any payments which otherwise would be made with respect to such farm and shall be based upon such farm's productivity, topography, type of soil, size, degree of erosion, and ratio of other than conserving acreage planted in 1935 and 1936 to the acreage of cropland. The intertilled crop limit for a farm shall be comparable to the limit established for similar farms in the same community.

Section 3. Soil Conserving Goals: There shall be established for each farm in Tama County a soil-conserving goal. The soil-conserving goal for a farm shall represent the acreage on such farm that should, according to good farming practice, be devoted to soil-conserving uses. The soil-conserving goal shall be established for such farm on the basis of such farm's productivity, topography, type of soil, size, degree of erosion, and ratio of conserving acreage planted in 1935 and 1936 to the acreage of cropland. The soil-conserving goal for a farm shall be comparable to the goal established for similar farms in the same community.

Section 4. Noncrop Plowable Pasture: There shall be established for each farm in Tama County the number of acres of noncrop plowable pasture on such farm. Such acreage shall not exceed the number of acres on noncropland otherwise qualifying as noncrop plowable pasture not used in 1937 as set forth in Sections 1 and 3 cf Part III. However, if the sum of such acreages for all farms in Tama County exceeds 20,000 acres, the acreage of noncrop plowable pasture for each farm for which a soil-building allowance will be computed shall be reduced so that the total for all farms does not exceed 20,000 acres.

Section 5. Productivity Indexes: There shall be established a productivity index for each farm in Tama County. Such productivity index shall be based upon the normal yield of corn per acre for the farm as compared with the normal yield of corn per acre for Tama County. The normal yield of corn per acre for Tama County shall be 42.7 bushels. Where the corn yield does not accurately reflect the productivity index of a farm, the yield of such other crop as does accurately reflect the productivity of such farm shall be used,

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provided that the productivity index for such farm shall be adjusted, if necessary, so as to be fair and equitable as compared with the productivity indexes for other farms in the county having similar soils or productive capacities and as contracted with other farms in the county having different soils and productive capacities.

Section 6. Appeals: Any person who has reason to believe that the soil-conserving goal or intertilled crop limit established for such person's farm is not equitable, may request the county committee to reconsider its recommendations. If no agreement is reached between such person and such committee, an appeal may be taken to the State Committee in accordance with the instructions issued by the Director of the North Central Division.

### PART III. CLASSIFICATION OF FARM LAND

The use of farm land in Tama County in 1937 shall be classified as either intertilled, soil-conserving, or neutral, as set forth in this Part III. In order for any cropland, other than an entire field or a grassed waterway, to be classified as soil-conserving, such cropland must be in a solid block contiguous to the entire side or end of a field and the line between the cropland, classified as soil-conserving, and the remaining portion of the field must be straight. Any acreage upon which unadapted seed, or mixtures containing any unadapted seed, is planted in 1937 shall be classified as if such unadapted seed, or such mixtures, were not planted.

Section 1. <u>Intertilled</u>: Farm land devoted to the following uses or planted in 1937 to the following crops shall be classified as intertilled:

- 1. Corn of all types.
- 2. Grain sorghums and sweet sorghums for grain.
- 3. Sorghums for hay or forage, soybeans, rape, sudan grass, and millet, unless followed in 1937 by a crop listed in subdivision (a) of subsection B of Section 2 of this Part III or by a winter cover crop.
- 4. Mangels and cow-beets.
- 5. Truck and vegetable crops.
- 6. Bulbs and flowers.

Section 2. Soil-Conserving: Cropland in 1937 not used as set forth in items 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6 of Section 1 of this Part III and not planted to sorghums for hay or forage, soybeans, rape, sudan grass or millet, and devoted to the crops and uses specified in this Section 2 shall be classified as soil-conserving:

A. Old Conserving: Cropland upon which there was a good stand on or after July 1, 1937, of any of the crops listed in subsection B of this Section 2 seeded before November 1, 1936. Old conserving acreage also includes

any acreage of cropland on the farm upon which there was a good stand on or after August 1, 1937, of any of the crops listed in subdivision (a) of subsection B of this Section 2, which was self-seeded in the fall of 1926, and on which land no crop (other than any crop listed in subdivision (a) of subsection B of this Section 2) was planted for harvest as grain or hay in 1937.

#### B. New Conserving:

- (a) Cropland upon which there is, on the date as of which final insepction is made for the purpose of determining performance, a good stand which would normally survive the winter of 1937-38 of any of the crops listed in items 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6 of this subsection (a) seeded with adapted seed between November 1, 1936, and October 31, 1937, inclusive, and cropland upon which there was a good stand on or after September 1, 1936, of annual sweetclover seeded with adapted seed between November 1, 1936, and October 31, 1937; provided, there is evidence that the nurse crop, if any, was seeded at a rate not in excess of one-half the normal rate of seeding alone for grain and was not harvested for grain or hay.
  - 1. Perennial legumes: alfalfa, and white clover.
  - 2. Perennial grasses: bluegrass, timothy, redtop, reed canary grass, orchard grass, Bermuda grass, bromegrass, crested wheat grass, slender wheat grass, western wheat grass, bluestem grasses, perennial ryegrass, meadow fescue.
  - 3. Biennial legumes: sweet, red, alsike, and mammoth clovers.
  - 4. Annual sweetclover.
  - 5. Mixtures of legumes listed under items 1, 3, and 4 of this subdivision (a), or mixtures of such legumes and the grasses listed under item 2 of this subdivision (a).
  - 6. Trees, other than fruit or nut trees, planted since January 1, 1934.
- (b) Cropland upon which there has been incorporated into the soil as green manure by plowing or discing of a good green vetetative growth of closedrilled or broadcast soybeans, seeded before July 1, 1937, and followed by a winter cover crop.

Section 3 Neutral: Farm land devoted in 1937 to uses other than those specified in Sections 1 and 2 of this Part III shall be classified as neutral.

#### PART IV. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF PAYMENT

In connection with the utilization in 1937 of farm land in Tama County, payments will be made in the amounts and subject to the conditions hereinafter set forth.

Section 1. Soil-Conserving Payments: Soil-conserving payments shall, subject to the provisions of Sections 5, 6, 8, and 9 of this Part IV, be made with respect to each farm as follows:

- (a) \$5.75 (multiplied by the productivity index for the farm) per acre for the new conserving acreage not in excess of the soil-conserving goal.
- (b) \$3.70 (multiplied by the productivity index for the farm) per acre for the old conserving acreage not in excess of the difference between the soil-conserving goal and the new conserving acreage for which payment is made.

Provided, however, if a crop other than one of the crops specified in Section 2 of Part III is planted on any noncropland on such farm, the amount of payment shall be determined as follows:

- (1) A payment of \$3.70 per acre (multiplied by the productivity index of the farm) shall be made for an acreage determined by subtracting from the old conserving acreage the acreage of non-cropland planted to a crop other than a crop specified in Section 2 of Part III. The number of acres upon which payment may be made shall not exceed the difference obtained by subtracting the new conserving acreage from the soil-conserving goal.
- (2) A payment of \$5.75 per acre (multiplied by the productivity index for the farm) shall be made for an acreage determined by subtracting from the new conserving acreage the excess of the acreage of noncropland planted to a crop other than a crop specified in Section 2 of Part III over the old conserving acreage. The number of acres upon which payment may be made shall not exceed the soil-conserving goal.

Section 2. Soil-Building Allowance: A soil-building allowance shall be established for each farm. This allowance shall be the maximum amount which may be earned in 1937 by the carrying out on a farm of any of the soil-building practices

listed in Section 3 of this Part IV. The soil-building allowance for a farm shall be the sum of the following:

- (a) One dollar for each acre in the soil-conserving goal for such farm, or one dollar for each acre of cropland on such farm classified as soil-conserving in 1937, whichever is higher.
- (b) One dollar for each acre of cropland on such farm on which one or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown in 1936.
- (c) Seventy-five cents for each acre of noncrop plowable pasture land on such farm in 1937.

Section 3. Soil-Building Payments: Soil-building payments will, subject to the provisions of Sections 5, 6, 8, and 9 of this Part IV, be made not in excess of the soil-building allowance for a farm, for the carrying out in 1937 on such farm under the conditions specified therefor of any of the soil-building practices listed in this Section 3. To be eligible for soil-building payments, the practices listed herein must be carried out by such methods and using such materials and with such kinds and quantities of adapted seed and trees as conform to good farming practice. No soil-building payment will be made with respect to any farm for the seeding of red clover, or any mixtures containing red clover, unless all seedings of red clover and any mixtures containing red clover on such farm in 1937 are made with adapted red clover seed, nor will any soil-building payment be made with respect to any farm for the seeding of alfalfa, or any mixtures containing alfalfa, unless all seedings of alfalfa and any mixtures containing alfalfa on such farm in 1937 are made with adapted alfalfa seed. All practices for which payment is to be made must have been completed prior to November 1, 1937. Proof of performance for any practice shall consist of satisfactory evidence that the practice was completed in accordance with the conditions specified. A soilbuilding payment for any practice hereinafter set forth will not be made with respect to any acreage on the farm for which all or any portion of the labor, seed, or materials used for any practice is furnished free or paid for by any State or Federal agency, except that in the case of the soil-building practices designated under subsections (c) and (e) hereof, payment will be made at the stipulated rates on an acreage or quantity, which bears the same proportion to the total acreage or quantity with respect to such practice as the quantity of materials used, or the value of the labor and materials furnished by the owner or operator, bears to the total quantity of materials or the total value of labor and materials used in carrying out such practice.

Where several soil-building practices are adopted on the same acreage, payment will not be made for (1) more than one of

the practices listed in subsections (c) and (f), inclusive, and (2) more than one practice twice, or any two practices of the eleven soil-building practices listed in subsections (a), (b), (g), and (h).

## Practices Applicable to All Farms

(a) <u>Seedings of Adapted Legumes</u>: Seedings of adapted seed of any of the following legumes on farm land:

(1) Alfalfa - \$2.50 per acre.

(2) Red Clover, mammoth, and white clover - \$2.00 per acre.

(3) Alsike clover - \$1.50 per acre.

(4) Legume mixtures or mixtures of legumes and the perennial grasses listed under subsection (b) hereof, which contain at least 50 percent by weight of alfalfa, red clover, white clover, alsike clover, and mammoth clover, or more than one of these legumes - \$1.50 per acre.

(5) Biennial or annual sweetclover - \$1.00 per acre.

- (6) Legume mixtures or mixtures of legumes and the perennial grasses listed under subsection (b) hereof, except those qualifying under (a)(4) of this Section 3, which contain at least 50 percent by weight of alfalfa, red clover, white clover, alsike clover, mammoth clover, biennial sweetclover, and annual sweetclover, or more than one of these legumes \$1.00 per acre.
- (b) <u>Seedings of Adapted Perennial Grasses</u>: Seedings of adapted seed of any of the following grasses on farm land:
  - (1) Bluegrass and bromegrass \$2.00 per acre.
  - (2) Orchard grass and permanent pasture mixtures of grasses or grasses and legumes containing at least 50 percent by weight of the grasses listed in item (1) of this subsection \$1.50 per acre.

(3) Timothy, redtop, and permanent pasture mixtures of grasses or grasses and legumes containing at least 50 percent by weight

of bluegrass, bromegrass, orchard grass, timothy, redtop, or more than one of these grasses, but which do not contain at least 50 percent of bluegrass, bromegrass, and orchard grass - \$1.00 per acre.

- (c) Limestone: Application on cropland or noncrop pasture land of ground limestone or its equivalent:
  - (1) Application of ground limestone or its equivalent \$1.25 per ton. (The ground limestone should not be coarser than that obtained by grinding calcareons or dolomitic limestone so that not less than 90 percent with all finer particles obtained in the grinding process included, will pass through a ten-mesh sieve. It must contain calcium and magnesium carbonates equivalent to not less than 80 percent of calcium carbonate. The following quantities of other calcareous substances are equivalent to one ton of ground limestone: 1400 pounds of hydrated lime; 2 cubic yards of water softening process refuse lime.)
- (d) Phosphates: Application of the following minimum amounts of phosphate materials per acre on noncrop pasture or on cropland used in 1937 for the growing of a crop, specified in Section 2 of Part III, and on which cropland or noncrop pasture in connection with such application no crop (other than those listed in subdivision (a) of subsection B of this Section 2) was planted in 1937.
  - (1) One hundred and thirty-three pounds of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent \$1.00 per acre.

(The 20 percent superphosphate designated in this subsection (d) shall contain 20 percent by weight of available phosphoric acid. Other phosphates may be substituted for 20 percent superphosphate, provided that the quantity of such substitute applied shall contain not less than the quantity by weight of available phosphoric acid contained in the specified quantity of 20 percent superphosphate.)

(e) Planting and Protection of Trees: Planting and protection of forest trees and trees for wind-break or shelterbelt purposes in accordance with

good tree culture practices - \$7.50 per acre, provided.

- (1) In the case of forest planting there is on the date as of which final inspection is made for the purpose of determining performance on the farm, a stand of at least 650 living trees per acre; or if due to uncontrollable natural causes a stand of 650 living trees per acre is not obtained on the date as of which final inspection is made for the purpose of determining performance on the farm, there is satisfactory evidence that such trees were planted in accordance with good tree culture practice and that such trees have been properly protected:
- (2) in the case of windbreak or shelterbelt plantings, there is on the date as of which final inspection is made for the purpose of determining performance on the farm, a stand of at least 300 living trees per acre; or if due to uncontrollable natural causes a stand of 300 living trees per acre is not obtained on the date as of which final inspection is made for the purpose of determining performance on the farm, there is satisfactory evidence that such trees were planted in accordance with good tree culture practice and that such trees have been properly protected.
- (f) Terracing: Terracing in 1937 of cropland or noncrop pasture land in accordance with good terracing practices \$0.40 per hundred feet, provided, the county committee after inspection has approved and designated in writing the area on which such practice is to be carried out.

## Practices Applicable Only to Cropland Used for Growing Commercial Vegetables

Non-Leguminous Green Manure Crop on Vegetable
Land: Incorporation into the soil as green
manure by plowing or discing of the entire
vegetative growth of rye, oats, barley, annual
grasses, or mixtures of these, grown on land
used for the production of vegetable crops in
1936 - \$1.00 per acre, provided, (1) such green
manure crop has attained at least 60 days!
growth, and (2) a good vegetative growth of such
crop is incorporated into the soil.

(h) Leguminous Green Manure Crop on Vegetable Land:
Incorporation into the soil as green manure by
plowing or discing of the entire vegetative
growth of a legume, or mixture of legumes, grown
on land used for the production of vegetable
crops in 1936 - \$2.00 per acre, provided, (1)
such green manure crop has attained at least
60 days' growth, and (2) a good vegetative
growth of such crop is incorporated into the soil.

Section 4. Division of Payments and Deductions: Any payment or deduction computed for any person with respect to any farm in Tama County shall be computed for such person with respect to such farm according to the percentages specified in this Section 4. The calculation of payments for any farm shall be based only on the performance on such farm.

- (a) The share of the owner of a farm, who is also the only operator of such farm, of any payment or deduction computed with respect to such farm shall be 100 percent.
- (b) The share of the operator of a farm, who rents such farm from another person for cash or a fixed commodity payment, of any payment or deduction computed with respect to such farm shall be 100 percent.
- (c) The share of the owner of a farm, who rents such farm to another person on shares, of any payment or deduction computed with respect to such farm shall be 50 percent.
- (d) The share of the operator of a farm, who rents such farm from another person on shares, of any payment or deduction computed with respect to such farm shall be 50 percent.
- (e) The share of the operator of a tract in a farm of any payment or deduction computed with respect to such farm, shall be 50 percent of the percentage that the cropland in such tract is of the total cropland in such farm.
- (f) The share of the owner of a farm, which contains one or more tracts, of any payment or deduction computed with respect to such farm, shall be obtained by subtracting from 100 percent the sum of the percentages obtained, under subsection (e) of this Section 4, for all persons operating tracts in such farm.

## Section 5. Deductions:

- (a) If the 1937 intertilled acreage on any farm with respect to which a person is owner or operator is in excess of the intertilled crop limit for such farm, a deduction will be made from any payment which would otherwise be made to such person with respect to any farms in Tama County. Such deduction shall be computed by multiplying the result obtained by multiplying such number of excess acres by \$9.25 (multiplied by the productivity index for such farm) by the percentage determined for such person for such farm under Section 4 of this Part IV.
- (b) If the acreage of any noncropland planted to a crop other than a crop listed in subdivision (a) of subsection B of Section 2 of Part III on any farm with respect to which a person is owner or operator, is in excess of the total conserving acreage on such farm, a deduction will be made from any payment which would otherwise be made to such person with respect to any farms in Tama County in an amount computed by multiplying each acre of such excess by \$3.70 (multiplied by the productivity index for the farm) and then by multiplying the result so obtained by the percentage determined for such person for such farm under Section 4 of this Part IV.

Section 6. Adjustment in Rates: All the rates and allowances specified in this Part IV are based upon an estimate of available funds and an estimate of participation. If participation in the North Central Region exceeds that estimated for such Region, all the rates and allowances specified in this Part IV may be reduced pro rata. If participation in the North Central Region is less than the estimate for such Region, all such rates and allowances may be increased pro rata. In no case will any rates or allowances be increased or decreased by more than 10 percent.

Section 7. Applicability to Farms Under Special Programs: On any farm where a program is carried out in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service or the Resettlement Administration, payment will be made only for such performance as is approved for the farm by the county committee in accordance with instructions issued by the Secretary.

Section 8. Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes: All or any part of any payment which otherwise

would be made to any person with respect to any farm or farms may be withheld if any rotation, cropping, or other practices are adopted on any farm with respect to which such person is an owner or operator, which practices the Secretary determines tend to defeat the purposes of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program. If any person who has made an application for payment with respect to any farm or farms in Tama County has an interest as owner or operator in a farm in another county on which the acreage used for the production of soil-depleting crops in 1937 materially exceeds the acreage normally used for the production of any or all of such crops on such other farm or farms, the amount of any payment which otherwise would be made to such person may, in the discretion of the Secretary, be appropriately reduced.

Section 9. Association Expenses: In determining the amount of payments under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, there shall be deducted from any payment computed for any person with respect to any farm or farms in Tama County, all of such person's pro-rata share, or such part thereof as may be determined by the Secretary, of the estimated total administrative expenses incurred and to be incurred by the Association of Tama County in cooperating in carrying out the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. Such pro-rata share shall be determined by multiplying the total payments computed for such person with respect to any farm or farms in Tama County by the percentage that the estimated total of administrative expenses of the Association for Tama County, as approved by the North Central Division for 1937, is of the total payments estimated by the North Central Division which will be made with respect to farms in Tama County in 1937. As provided in the Articles of Association, as amended, any person who previously has not become a member of the Association of the county in which his farm or farms are located shall become a member thereof by his signing an application for payment with respect to such farm or farms. There shall be credited for the payment of administrative expenses the sum of \$2.00 for each application for payment under which, prior to the deduction of any administrative expenses and as estimated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the total payment will be \$20.00 or less or under which there will be no payment.

#### PART V. MISCELLAMEOUS PROVISIONS

Section 1. Farm Land Across County Lines. Any farm land which under the provisions of North Central Region Bulletin No. 101, As Amended, should be included in an application for payment by an operator in a county other than Tama County, shall not be deemed to be in Tama County. The farm,

of which such land would be a part under the definition of a farm for Tama County, shall not be deemed to include such land. Any farm land which properly would be included in an application for payment by an operator in Tama County, if the provisions of NCR Bulletin No. 101, As Amended, were applicable in Tama County, shall be deemed to be in Tama County and shall be deemed to be a Tama County farm.

Section 2. Application and Eligibility for Payment. Payments will be made only upon application therefor filed with the county committee. Each person applying for payment will be required to show the extent to which the conditions upon which the payment is to be made have been met. The payment for a person who is owner or operator with respect to one or more farms in Tama County shall, subject to the provisions of Section 8 of Part IV, be determined by taking the sum of such person's shares of the payments on all farms in Tama County with respect to which he is owner or operator, less the sum of his shares of all deductions for all farms in Tama County with respect to which he is owner or operator.

No payment will be made to any person if the total amount of payment computed for such person is less than fifty cents.

In order for any person to be eligible to make an application for payment with respect to a farm under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in Tama County, such person must show that he owned or operated such farm, or operated a tract in such farm on June 30, 1937, and has been such owner or operator for a period of at least 60 consecutive days, which period must include June 30, 1937. In determining the number of days of ownership or operation, a fraction of a day will be considered as a whole day. In the event that more than one person has owned or operated a farm, or operated a tract in a farm on June 30, 1937, and for 60 consecutive days, the person who has owned or operated such farm or such tract prior to June 30, 1937, shall be regarded as the owner or operator of such farm or operator of such tract.

In the event of death, incompetency, abandonment, or discharge or release from a representative capacity, the period of ownership or operation may, upon recommendation of the county committee and upon approval by the Secretary or his duly authorized representative, be computed as follows:

(a) In the Event of Death. -- If, because of the death of any party owning or operating a farm, or operating a tract in a farm, the person, whether

the deceased, his heir or heirs, or the duly appointed representative, if any, of such decedent's estate, who owns or operates such farm, or operates such tract on June 30, 1937, has not owned or operated such farm, or operated such tract for 60 consecutive days, the period of such person's ownership or operation of such farm or operation of such tract, shall be deemed to include the time of ownership or operation of such farm, or the operation of such tract by the deceased person, his heir or heirs, or the duly appointed representative, if any, of his estate.

- (b) In the Event of Incompetency .-- If, because of the adjudication of incompetency of any person owning or operating a farm, or operating a tract in such farm, the person, whether the person who has been adjudicated incompetent, his relative or relatives, or his duly appointed representative, if any, who owns or operates such farm, or operates such tract on June 30, 1937, has not owned or operated such farm or operated such tract for 60 consecutive days, the period of such person's ownership or operation of such farm, or operation of such tract shall be deemed to include the time of ownership or operation of such farm or operation of such tract by the person who was adjudicated incompetent, his relative or relatives, or his duly appointed representative, if any.
- (c) In the Event of Abandonment .-- If, because of abandonment by any party owning or operating a farm, or operating a tract in a farm, the person, whether the person who has abandoned the farm or tract, his relative or relatives, or his duly appointed representative, if any, who owns or operates such farm, or operates such tract on June 30, 1937, has not owned or operated such farm or operated such tract for 60 consecutive days, the period of such person's ownership or operation of such farm, or operation of such tract, shall be deemed to include the time of ownership or operation of such farm or operation of such tract by the person who has abandoned such farm, his relative or relatives, or his duly appointed representative, if any.
- (d) In the Event of Discharge or Release from Representative Capacity. -- If, because of the discharge or release from a representative or fiduciary rapacity of any party owning or operating a farm, or operating a tract in a farm, the person, whether the representative or fiduciary

who has been discharged or released from his representative or fiduciary capacity, or the person or persons who succeed such representative as owner or operator, who owns or operates such farm or operates such farm or operated such tract for 60 consecutive days, the period of such person's ownership or operation of such farm, or operation of such tract shall be deemed to include the time of ownership or operation of such farm or operation of such tract by the representative or biduciary capacity and the person or persons who succeed such representative or fiduciary as owner or operator of such farm, or operator of such tract.

No soil-building payment will be made to the person who is regarded as the owner or operator of a farm or operator of a tract for any soil-building practices carried out on such farm after he has ceased to own or operate such farm or operate such tract.

Section 3. Persons Eligible to Execute an Application for Payment and Receive Payment Thereunder upon Happening of Certain Contingencies on or after July 1, 1937:

- (a) In the Event of Death.—If an owner or operator of a farm, or the operator of a tract in a farm, dies on or after July 1, 1937, and before making an application for payment with respect to such farm, the administrator or executor appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction for such decedent's estate shall be eligible to make an application for payment with respect to such farm, in lieu of such decedent. If an administrator or executor is not appointed for such estate, all the heirs of such decedent will be eligible to make application for payment with respect to such farm. If, prior to his death, the decedent had made an application for payment but did not receive the payment thereunder, such payment will be made to the administrator or executor appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction for such estate. If an administrator or executor is not appointed for such estate, such payment will be made to all the heirs of such decedent.
- (b) In the Event of Incompetency.—If an owner or operator of a farm, or the operator of a tract in a farm is adjudged incompetent by a court of competent jurisdiction on or after July 1, 1937, and before making an application for payment with respect to such farm, the guardian or committee appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction for such incompetent's estate shall be eligible to make application for payment with respect to such farm in lieu of the incompetent. If the person adjudicated incompetent had, prior to such adjudication, made application for payment but did not receive the payment thereunder, such payment will be made to the guardian or committee appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction for such incompetent's estate.

- (c) In the Event of Abandonment .-- If an owner or operator of a farm, or the operator of a tract in a farm, abandons such farm or such tract on or after July 1, 1937, and before making an application for payment with respect to such farm, the person appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction to control and conserve the assets of the abandoned estate shall be eligible to make an application for payment with respect to such farm in lieu of the person who abandons such farm. If, prior to his abandonment, the person who abandons such farm or such tract had made an application for payment, but did not receive the payment thereunder, such payment will be made to the person appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction to control and conserve the assets of such abandoned estate.
- (a) In the Event of Discharge or Release from Representative Capacity .-- If an administrator, executor, trustee, guardian, committee, receiver, conservator, or other representative or fiduciary who is the owner or operator of a farm, or the operator of a tract in a farm, is discharged or released from such representative or fiduciary position by a court of competent jurisdiction on or after July 1, 1937, and before making an application for payment, the person or persons who succeed such representative or fiduciary as owner or operator of such farm, or as operator of such tract, will be eligible to execute an application for payment with respect to such farm in lieu of the representative or fiduciary who has been discharged or released. If, prior to his discharge or release, the person who has been discharged or released from his representative or fiduciary position, had made an application for payment but did not receive the payment thereunder, such payment will be made to the person or persons who succeed such representative as owner or operator of such farm or as operator of such tract.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF H. A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, has hereunto set his hand and caused the official seal of the Department of Agriculture to be affixed in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, this 19th day of April, 1937.

[SEAL]